KSA LIBRARY, B'lore
B001543
352.095 487 RP 1916
GG-57

REPORT
ON
The Administration of Mysore
Year
1915-1916

1543(B)

V-Jacky
N 16
(B) 1543

V-, 8°'r
N 16
(B)1543

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1915-16

(*Ending 30th June 1916*)

Karnataka State Archive
(Department of Library)
Accession No. 15403
Date.....

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1916

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION.		PAGE.
	CHAPTER I.—*General and Political.*	
General and Political	... ...	1
	CHAPTER II.—*Administration of Land.*	
Occupied Area and Tenure	... ...	5
Land Survey and Settlement	... ...	5
Land Revenue	... ...	6
Inam Settlement	... ...	7
	CHAPTER III.—*Protection.*	
Legislation	... ...	8
Military	... ...	13
Police	... ...	15
Extradition	... ...	16
Criminal Justice	... ...	19
Civil Justice	... ...	21
Prisons	... ...	23
Registration of Assurances	... ...	24
Municipal Administration	... ...	25
Administration of District Funds	... ...	27
	CHAPTER IV.—*Production and Distribution.*	
Season and Rainfall	... ...	29
Agriculture	... ...	30
Labour and Wages	... ...	35
Manufactures, Arts and Industries	... ...	35
Trade	... ...	38
Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.	... ...	38
Transfers of Land	... ...	39
Condition of the People	... ...	40
Forest	... ...	40
Mining and Geology	... ...	44
Public Works	... ...	47
Electrical Department	... ...	52
Railways	... ...	54
Post and Telegraph Offices	... ...	55
	CHAPTER V.—*Revenue and Finance.*	
Revenue and Finance	... ...	56
Excise	... ...	59
Stamps	... ...	61
State Life Insurance	... ...	61
Government Savings Banks	... ...	62

CHAPTER VI.—*Vital Statistics and Medical Services.*

SECTION.	PAGE.
Births and deaths	63
Progress of Sanitation	63
Vaccination	64
The Government Vaccine Institute	65
Hospitals and Dispensaries	65
Special Hospitals—	
The Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore	66
The Leper Asylum, Bangalore	67
The Maternity and Hospital for Women and Children, Bangalore	67
Maternity and Hospital at Robertsonpet...	68
The Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore	68
The Isolation Hospital, Bangalore	69
The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore	69
Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory, Bangalore	69
Plague Administration	70

CHAPTER VII.—*Public Instruction.*

Education	72
Encouragement to Authors	81
Literature	81

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

Muzrai	82
Amrut Mahal	83
Archæology	84
Ethnography	85
Government Press	85
Stationery	86
Meteorology	86
Horticultural and Public Gardens	87
The Government Museum	88
Printing Presses and Periodicals	89
Libraries	89

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendices I to XXV	Pages i—xxxiii

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1915-16

(i.e., year ending 30th June 1916).

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features, and
Population,

reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning

Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administrative Divisions,

will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit in July 1915 to Melkote and in December to Talkad. On the 22nd January 1916, His Highness left Bangalore for Delhi *vid* Bombay. After a brief visit to Baroda, His Highness reached Delhi on the 21st February 1916 and returned to Mysore on the 29th of the same month. His Highness stayed at Ootacamund for about three weeks in April and May and returned to the capital on the 7th May 1916. His Highness paid a visit to Sringeri in May 1916 and accompanied His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir to a shooting camp at Karapur in June 1916, returning to Mysore on the 25th idem.

Visits of High Personages.

2. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Gersoppa Falls in November 1915. His Highness the Raja of Rajapippala arrived in Bangalore in June 1916 and paid visits to the Kunigal Stud Farm and the Kolar Gold Fields. His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar with Her Highness the Maharani paid visits to Bangalore and Mysore in June 1916. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir paid a visit to Mysore, took part in a shooting excursion at Karapur and visited Sivasamudram and the Kolar Gold Fields. His Highness also went round the public offices and the Chief Court in Bangalore.

The Dewan and the Members of Council.

3. The Dewan attended the investiture ceremony held at Simla by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 13th July 1915. While at Simla, he met the officers of the Government of India in connection with certain questions which were under correspondence or pending disposal. During his stay at Bombay on the return journey, he discussed with the Government of Bombay the question of the development of a harbour at Bhatkal. In September 1915, he visited the towns of Kolar and Chitaldrug. In the month of December 1915, he toured in the Tumkur district and in February 1916, in the Mysore district. On the 16th February 1916 he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Delhi and returned on the 2nd March. In April 1916 he inspected all the taluks in the Hassan district and he stayed at Ootacamund from the 22nd May to the 1st June 1916.

4. The Yuvaraja paid a visit in July 1915 to Simla. On his return journey, he visited Gwalior, Sipri, Bhopal, Bombay and Poona and arrived at Bangalore on the 3rd August. He visited Channapatna in December 1915 and Kunigal in January 1916. Towards the close of the latter month, he started on a tour and after visiting Baroda and Bombay returned to Bangalore on the 5th March 1916. He stayed at Ootacamund for about two weeks in April and June 1916 and paid a short visit to Seringapatam at the end of the latter month.

5. The other Members of Council toured through several taluks in the State for purposes of inspection.

The Mysore Civil Service.

6. The Mysore Civil Service Examination was held in November 1915 under the revised rules of January 1913, and three candidates who were successful were appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

The Legislative Council.

7. During the year, power was given to the members of the Mysore Legislative Council to ask supplemental questions, if necessary, and the total number of questions that could be asked at any meeting of the Legislative Council was raised from 12 to 20. Four non-official gentlemen elected from the Mysore Representative Assembly and four from the district group electorates were nominated as members of this Council during the year. The work done by the Council will be referred to in Chapter III of this report.

Efficiency Audit.

8. The Efficiency Audit Branch continued to work on the same lines as in the previous year. Preparation and scrutiny of manuals and rules on various subjects were taken up. During the year two taluk offices, one sub-division office and the Bangalore City Municipal Office were inspected and a new system of conducting, registering and filing correspondence was introduced in some of the important offices of the State. A scheme was sanctioned and brought into operation for ensuring speedy enquiry into serious irregularities.

Village and Malnad Improvement Schemes.

9. The work done under these two schemes is referred to in detail elsewhere in this report under the heads "condition of the people" and "progress of sanitation."

The Mysore Economic Conference.

10. A most encouraging sign of the times is the willing help which the public have been giving and the alacrity with which officials and non-officials are responding to the spirit of improvement. As a result of investigations and discussions, sound ideas of economic progress are gradually spreading. In addition to a Standing Committee and the three Central Committees, there were 8 District Committees and 75 Progress Committees at work during the year under report and 48 taluk conferences were held for propagandist work and for educating the rural public.

11. The Standing Committee of the Economic Conference met nine times during the year and reviewed the work of the Central Committees and the District Committees. Special attention was paid during the year to the subject of collecting and maintaining correct statistics. All the available statistics were incorporated in the district and taluk hand-books published from time to time, and additional information and statistics of a technical nature were being compiled by the District Economic Superintendents.

12. The following is a brief account of work done by the three Central Committees for Agriculture, Education, and Industries and Commerce during the year under report.

The Agricultural Committee.

13. The schemes undertaken by the Agricultural Committee mainly related to sericulture, horticulture, fruit culture, improvement of cocoanut, potato, and sugar-cane cultivation, cultivation of tea and camphor, improvement of agricultural stock and sheep farming, and establishment of manure depôts and dairy farms.

14. The services of the Italian sericultural expert who had been once entertained by the State, were re-engaged and the scope of his duties defined. From the Channapatna sericultural farm, which is the gift of a local merchant, a large number of disease-free eggs were distributed. The construction of a training school at the farm was sanctioned. The Committee took on lease four acres of land and planted a mulberry garden. Fair work was done also in the other experimental farms in the State under the management of the Committee. The Committee assisted a private gentleman at Tarikere to plant mulberry and arranged for two successful

demonstrations in rearing; and supplementary rules for the grant of loans for sericultural operations were prepared and submitted to Government. Accurate statistics of mulberry cultivation and the manufacture of silk in the State were collected from sixty-five taluks, and a detailed enquiry into the condition of sericulture in the Mysore district was also conducted. Sixteen students were undergoing training in horticulture. A great deal of propagandist and some practical work was done for the promotion of fruit culture.

15. A recommendation for the introduction of a Pest Act for combating pests and diseases of plants and injurious weeds is under the consideration of Government.

16. The formation of an agricultural farm in the Kannambadi tract for experimenting in sugar-cane was also recommended. At the instance of the Committee, a sum of Rs. 1,600 was sanctioned for the purchase of oil cake for distribution to raiyats as manure on payment. The question of attaching two breeding bulls to each veterinary dispensary was considered and a scheme submitted to Government. The Committee paid special attention to the question of sheep farming and proposed to start experimental work in three districts. Eight applications for dairy farm loans were dealt with. Through the exertion of the Tumkur District Committee, an agricultural school was started at Chikkanahalli in the Sira taluk. Subjects relating to subsidiary occupations, paucity of agricultural labour, establishment of district and central museums and facilities for fodder and fuel were under investigation. The Committee continued to issue bulletins containing original and selected matter. The number issued during the year was 20.

The Education Committee.

17. The public libraries in Bangalore and Mysore were further developed by the Education Committee. At their instance a scheme for rural libraries was sanctioned. As a result of their recommendation for the improvement of industrial and commercial education, two aided industrial schools were converted into Government institutions. Four new ones were started and a scheme for opening commercial classes at taluk stations was sanctioned. Arrangements were made at the Maharani's College to give industrial training to girls and women. The formation of students' aid associations in large cities and towns was considered. Some of the other important schemes considered by the Committee were, opening special classes for training adults, improvements in normal training, school excursions, visual instruction, and publication of books in Kanarese. The Committee prepared a comprehensive scheme for the collection and compilation of educational statistics which has since been approved. The question of the education of the backward communities received attention. The itinerant lecturers appointed at the instance of the Committee did good work in spreading sound ideas among the people. A scheme for the appointment of honorary supervisors was approved, to enable taluk units to provide themselves with agencies to help them in popularising ideas of economic improvement. To help students and others in the choice of vocations, a Committee called Vocational Guidance Board was constituted and a large number of applications for advice were dealt with by them.

The Industries and Commerce Committee.

18. The Industries and Commerce Committee continued to distribute fly-shuttle slays at concessional rates, with a view to encourage the introduction of improved appliances. The number issued during the year was 122. At the instance of the Committee, the purchase of a Soap Plant was sanctioned. A large amount of business was done in the depôt of the Arts and Crafts Institute. A large consignment of goods from the depot was sent to Darjeeling for being exhibited at the Arts Exhibition held there. During the year, the co-operative movement received a further impetus and practical application in the promotion of industrial undertakings, five loans having been sanctioned in this connection. In view of the scarcity of dye-stuffs owing to war conditions, the Committee investigated the practicability of manufacturing the necessary colours from vegetable materials. The results of these investigations were published in a bulletin. The jaggery plant at Kunigal was transferred to a private individual, and certain concessions to the promoters of tile factories for the establishment of tile works at Channapatna and Tumkur were recommended. The Committee considered the subject of a uniform system of weights and measures in the State and have submitted certain proposals which are receiving the consideration of Government. Valuable assistance has also been received from the Committee in the formation of a

Chamber of Commerce in the State. Subjects relating to the establishment of a cotton mill in Mysore, manufacture of paper pulp, wood-distillation, and pencil, glass and button manufactures, cutlery industry, establishment of land and industrial banks were the more important of the other subjects that engaged the attention of the Committee and are under investigation. The transactions in the Mysore Bank which was established by the efforts of the Committee increased from 40 to 53 lakhs during the year

Conference work.

19. At the Birthday session held at Mysore on the 9th June 1916 and subsequent days, 125 subjects were brought forward for discussion. Of these, 87 subjects were discussed and the rest were referred to the Committees concerned for further action. The majority of the recommendations of the three Committees referred to above, were considered and approved and resolutions were passed on some additional subjects. The most important of these are, the extension of the scheme for compulsory and elementary education, the further development of the education of the backward classes, spread of industrial schools, training of people in agriculture, industries and commerce, and supply of trained teachers from normal schools, granting loans to intending tea-planters, establishing a tea factory, starting more implement depôts and veterinary dispensaries in the State, demonstration of fruit gardens in the malnad districts, development of sheep rearing, supply of power-driven drills for boring purposes and portable pumping sets, improving the work of the agricultural associations and concessions for starting pencil manufacture, manufacture of bamboo pulp, provision for teaching the manufacture of electric fittings and establishment of telegraph offices at all the taluk head-quarters. Several other important questions that were discussed in the Conference were referred to the respective Committees and the departments concerned for further action.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

20. The thirty-second session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held in Mysore on the 19th October 1915 and succeeding days. In accordance with the system of triennial election, 284 members were returned from 123 electorates during the year under report and 258 members were present on the first day of the session. The privilege of considering the State Budget in the Assembly and offering suggestions in the matter was granted during the year. The number of subjects of general and local interest discussed during the session of the Assembly was 392. Four non-official gentlemen were, under the rules, nominated by the members of the Representative Assembly for appointment to the Mysore Legislative Council.

The British Resident.

21. During the year under report, Mr. H. V. Cobb, M.A., LL.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., succeeded the Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., as the British Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

22. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1915-16).

Extent of arable lands.

23. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey was 18,867,777 acres as against 18,864,692 acres in the previous year. Of this 1,381,518 acres constituted alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,486,259 acres of which 8,597,362 acres were assessed lands and the remaining 8,888,897 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

24. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams was 7,779,668 acres representing about 90·4 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year there was an increase of 50,099 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

25. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,160,372 with an area of 7,323,801 acres, giving an average of 6·31 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1915-16).

Original survey and classification.

26. During the year under report, 2 inam villages comprising 276 fields with an area of 2,191 acres were surveyed in detail. Classification was carried out in 3 inam villages containing 515 fields measuring 2,732 acres, as also in respect of 244 acres of land comprised in 55 survey numbers newly brought under irrigation in 3 villages in the Devanhalli taluk, and 5,474 acres comprised in 1,144 fields in 42 villages in the Closepet sub-taluk where unoccupied arable lands were subdivided for purposes of cultivation.

Revision survey.

27. Re-survey operations were completed in 242 villages in the Chikmagalur, Dodballapur and late Lakvalli taluks. The total area re-surveyed was 463,021 acres or 723·47 square miles. Sub-division of *kharab* lands measuring 8,104 acres in 75 villages of the Closepet sub-taluk and of lands measuring 1,899 acres, concerned in the Cauvery Reservoir Project, was the chief item of miscellaneous work done during the year.

Reclassification.

28. Reclassification of water-supply to wet and garden lands was completed in 434 villages in the Kunigal and Koppa taluks and in the late Honnavalli and Lakvalli taluks. The work extended to 74,691 acres comprised in 21,747 fields.

Revision settlement.

29. Revised rates were announced in the Belur taluk of the Hassan district and the Maddagiri taluk of the Tumkur district.

Belur taluk.

30. The tract comprising the Belur taluk partakes of the nature of both the maidan and malnad portions of the State, the eastern portion being maidan, and the western, malnad. The taluk is well provided with good roads, three of them having been made since the original settlement. Rice is the staple crop; and sugar-cane and coffee are also grown to some extent. The rainfall is about 33 inches in the maidan and 70 inches in the malnad portion. Though there has recently been a slight fall in the population of the tract, the increased facilities in communication provided since the original settlement, the improvement in agricultural resources, the largely increased prices of food stuffs and the appreciable increase in the extension of cultivation, indicate a substantial progress in the tract. The revised rates sanctioned by Government are very moderate resulting in an increase of only Rs. 7,301 or 5 per cent over the collections of 1911-12. The average old and new rates are as shown below :—

Description of land	Average old rate	Average new rate
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 11 5	0 12 7
Wet	3 12 5	3 15 8
Garden	5 1 11	4 9 7

Maddagiri taluk.

31. The Maddagiri taluk enjoys advantages of many kinds. The rainfall is moderate and ordinarily sufficient for the kind of cultivation followed. The geological peculiarities of the surface lend themselves to the formation of surface springs on a wide area and keep the wells well supplied. The streams in the tract are helpful in many ways in the regions through which they pass, while the tanks are in a very fair condition. The population has increased during the past 3 decades and public health is remarkably good. Village communications have improved and the railway has, since the original settlement, been brought within reasonable distance on two sides of the tract. The material resources of the people have increased to a notable extent and prices of produce have risen much. The revised rates sanctioned by Government are moderate and the average old and new rates are given below:—

Description of land	Average old rate	Average new rate
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 10 9	0 13 4
Wet	4 5 10	4 13 9
Garden	5 4 9	4 14 0

32. There has, on the whole, been an increase of Rs. 17,803 or 10·48 per cent over the collections of 1909-10. The rates were well received by the raiyats in the two taluks referred to above.

Cost of the department.

33. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 1,33,688 as against Rs. 1,19,710 in the previous year.

Survey maps.

34. During the year, the maps of 303 villages in resettled taluks and of 296 other villages, copies of which had been exhausted, were printed and issued, and final maps of 277 villages were prepared for being printed and issued.

Potgi settlement.

35. The remuneration payable to the patels and shanbhogs in the resettled villages of the Tumkur taluk, the villages of the late Koratagere taluk now forming parts of the Sira and Nelamangala taluks, the villages of the late Anantapur taluk now forming part of the Shikarpur taluk and the villages of the late Nagar taluk now forming part of the Tirthahalli taluk was revised and sanctioned during the year. The decennial revision of potgi was sanctioned in respect of the Koppa and Kankanhalli taluks and the Gudibanda sub-taluk. The final remuneration payable to the village officers of 11 inam villages situated in 4 different taluks was also sanctioned.

III. Land Revenue (1915-16).

Alienation.

36. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year under report for public and other purposes was as shown below:—

	A.	g.	sq. yds.
(1) For new village sites and for the extension of the existing ones ...	248	31	91
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	118	6	30
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc. ...	860	6	52
(4) For improvement of roads	77	16	60
Total ...	1,304	20	112

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

37. An extent of 62,600 acres assessed at Rs. 54,830 was newly taken up for cultivation and an extent of 12,374 acres with an assessment of Rs. 9,974 was relinquished during the year under report, as against 56,253 acres and 13,459 acres respectively in the year 1914-15. There was a net increase in the cultivated area of 50,226 acres assessed at Rs. 44,856.

Area under cultivation.

38. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,617,401 acres as against 6,244,302 acres in the previous year. Of this about 979,632 acres were devoted to the cultivation of wet crops, chiefly paddy and sugar-cane, as against 934,563 acres in the previous year.

39. Action is being taken in the Bangalore district for the disposal of 2,000 acres out of 17,500 acres of land in the Kankanhalli taluk and 4,000 acres in the Closepet sub-taluk newly sub-divided and made available for cultivation out of gomal and kharab lands.

Land revenue demand.

40. The actual demand of the State under land revenue for the year was Rs. 1,06,41,321 as against Rs. 1,06,20,434 in the previous year. Inclusive of the arrears of the previous years due at the beginning of the year, the total demand of land revenue for the year was Rs. 1,24,04,580 as against Rs. 1,19,58,324 in 1914-15. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 44,594, a part of the arrears of previous years, was written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,23,59,986 as the net recoverable demand.

Collections.

41. The collection during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,06,26,610 leaving a balance of Rs. 17,33,376 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to net demand during the year was 85·9 against 85·2 during the previous year.

Coercive processes.

42. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 94,761 against 85,029 in the previous year. The majority of these were, as in the previous year, confined to mere issues of demand notices. The amount collected after the issue of such notices was Rs. 7,81,121 or 92 per cent of the total amount, *viz.*, Rs. 8,46,247 realised after the issue of coercive processes of various kinds.

Revenue money order system.

43. The number of cases in which kandayam was remitted by means of revenue money orders during the year under report in the two districts of Bangalore and Mysore alone was 1,263, the amount involved being Rs. 22,083 as against 1,137 and Rs. 21,254 respectively throughout the State in the previous year. Other districts also had recourse to this system, though to a smaller extent, of remitting kandayam. The term of three years for which the system was originally sanctioned having expired, a continuance of the system for a further period of 3 years was sanctioned during the year under report.

IV. Inam Settlement (1915-16).

Original work.

44. During the year, 4 land inams and one ready money inam were newly confirmed. Sixteen land inams were resumed and struck off the registers resulting in a reduction of Rs. 101-11-0 in the inam revenue and an increase of Rs. 274-8-9 under land revenue.

Revision of quit-rent.

45. Seven whole inam villages and sixteen inam lands were revised during the year resulting in an increase of the combined quit-rent by Rs. 316-6-0. One ready money inam of the value of Rs. 1,200 per annum was raised to Rs. 1,800.

Registers, title-deeds, etc.

46. During the year, the number of registers prepared was 28 for whole inam villages and 64 for resumed and struck off cases. Besides these, 1,050 supplemental quit-rent registers and correction statements were prepared and issued on the basis of *Purvani Tarav Patrika* and Government orders, etc. Seven title deeds for whole inam villages and seven others for minor inams in Government villages were issued.

Cost of the department.

47. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 3,691 as against Rs. 3,928 in 1914-15 and the aggregate expenditure of the department from the beginning, *i.e.*, 1868 has been Rs. 11,96,982. The total annual revenue was Rs. 2,72,873.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1915-16).

A. The Legislative Council.

General.

48. During the year the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council stood at 21, 20, 21, 18 and 21 respectively at different periods. Five meetings of the Council were held during the year.

Additional powers to the members of the Legislative Council.

49. During the year, power was given to the members to ask supplementary questions, if necessary, and the total number of questions that could be asked at any meeting of the Legislative Council was raised from 12 to 20.

Bills considered.

50. Besides the five Bills pending consideration at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, (1) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, (2) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, (3) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906, (4) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883 and (5) a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy, the following Bills were taken up for consideration during the year:—

(1) The Indian Soldiers Litigation Bill.
(2) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.
(3) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.
(4) A Bill to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894.
(5) The Provident Funds Bill.
(6) A Bill to amend the Mysore Tramways Regulation, 1906.
(7) A Bill to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911.
(8) The Minor Tank Restoration Bill.
(9) The Criminal Tribes Bill.
(10) The Transfer of Property Bill.
(11) The Mysore Companies Bill.
(12) The Mysore Arbitration Bill.
(13) A Bill to amend the Mysore Muzrai Regulation, 1913, and
(14) The Mysore University Bill.

51. Seven of these Bills were passed into law during the year, *viz.*, the five Bills that were pending at the close of the last year and the Indian Soldiers Litigation Bill and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900. The remaining twelve Bills were in various stages of progress. In addition to these, a Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, was passed under Section 14 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.

B. Legislative Enactments.

Laws passed.

Regulation VI of 1915.

52. *The Indian Soldiers Litigation Regulation.*—Under this Regulation, the provisions of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act XII of 1915 of British India were introduced, *mutatis mutandis*, into Mysore. It makes the provisions of the Indian Soldiers Litigation (Emergency) Regulation No. V of 1915 permanent.

Regulation VII of 1915.

53. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.*—All fines realised in criminal courts for breaches of bye-laws made by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board were being credited to the State Funds. The President of the Board urged the necessity of crediting the fines to the funds of the Board as the entire sanitation of the area under the control of the Board was being attended to by the Board at a heavy cost.

54. In the case of Municipalities fines imposed under Section 16 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, are credited to the Municipal Council. The

Mysore Mines Regulation was therefore amended so as to authorise fines levied for breach of any bye-laws framed by the Sanitary Board being credited to the funds of the Board instead of to the State Funds.

55. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.*— Under Section 40 (2) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, every sale of immovable property by a municipal council required the previous sanction of Government. Before the Municipal Regulation, 1906, was passed the Deputy Commissioners as Presidents of municipalities had the right to sell sites without the previous sanction of Government. In order to save time and correspondence in petty cases, the Regulation was amended so as to authorise the city municipal councils to lease immovable property for a term not exceeding 7 years or sell immovable property whose value does not exceed Rs. 500 and the other municipal councils to deal similarly with immovable property whose value does not exceed Rs. 200. Regulation VIII of 1915.

56. The Regulation empowers the municipal council to frame bye-laws to compel owners of motor vehicles, bicycles and tricycles to carry a numbered disc thereon. The municipal councils were given the same power with respect to the carrying of water mains through private property as they have in respect of drains.

57. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883.*— It was found necessary to increase the small cause jurisdiction in certain munsiffs' courts to materially lighten the work without hardship to the parties. Accordingly Regulation IX of 1915, empowers Government to invest a munsiff with small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 100. Regulation IX of 1915.

58. Again Section 21 of the Civil Courts Regulation had not clearly provided for cases where the order of appointment passed by a judge of a subordinate court was not approved by the District Judge. The section was recast so as to give power to Government to frame rules in this behalf.

59. *The Mysore Lunacy Regulation.*—The Law relating to the custody and guardianship of lunatics and the management of their estates was contained in Rule 22 of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department No. 75 J., dated the 25th April 1872, and that about the reception and detention of lunatics in Mysore in Notification No. 141, dated the 31st July 1874. As these rules were found to be defective, this Regulation was enacted on the lines of the Indian Lunacy Act, IV of 1912. The main difference between the Regulation and the British Indian Act is that whereas in the British Indian Act provision is made for private lunatic asylums and also for more than one Government asylum, this Regulation contains no such provisions as it is not intended either to allow private asylums to be established here or to establish any other Government asylum than the one now in the Bangalore City. Regulation I of 1916.

60. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.*— Prior to the passing of this Regulation, in the case of sale of immovable property for arrears of revenue in default of payment by the purchaser within the prescribed period of the full amount of purchase money, there was no alternative but to forfeit the deposit to Government after defraying the expenses of sale. This was felt as a hardship. A discretionary power has therefore now been given to the Deputy Commissioners to forfeit the deposit or not. Moreover it was not clear whether the liability under Section 182 of the Code to make good the deficiency of price in a resale applied both to the case of a default of deposit required in Section 179 and of payment within the prescribed period of the full amount of purchase money under Section 181. The Civil Procedure Code does not make any distinction between the two classes of defaulters in the case of civil court sales. This Regulation adopts the same principle in the case of revenue sales also. Regulation II of 1916.

61. In some cases where sales were ordered to be set aside under Section 185, the Deputy Commissioners were ordering payment of interest to the purchaser as compensation. The legality of the course was doubted and as it was considered necessary to expressly recognise the practice, the section was suitably amended.

62. For the introduction of survey and settlement into an alienated village, the law required that the consent of every one of the holders of the village should be obtained. It was considered desirable that Government should be empowered

to introduce survey and settlement into an alienated village where at least a large majority of the holders applied for such introduction. The Regulation has been amended so as to empower Government to do so where an application is made by joint holders who hold in the aggregate not less than three-fourths of the shares in the village.

Regulation III of 1916.

63. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.*— Under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, the properties, etc., of His Highness the Maharaja are exempt from payment of Municipal toll or tax other than water rate or special sanitary cess. The Regulation extends this exemption to the properties of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore also. It was passed under Section 14 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, as the subject was one falling under the proviso to Section 12 (2).

Regulation IV of 1916.

64. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.*— The duties leviable on bills of exchange and promissory notes were increased in British India by Act VI of 1910 as amended by Act I of 1912. This Regulation brings the scale of duty in Mysore into conformity with that prevailing in British India.

Rules under Acts and Regulations.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

(1) The Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871.

65. Fines at double the usual rates were ordered to be levied on impounded ass and goat in the Harihar and Davangere municipalities and at the rate of two annas on every impounded goat throughout the Tumkur district.

(2) The Chief Commissioner's Rules for the reception and detention of lunatics in asylums in Mysore, 1874.

66. The notification appointing the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division, as an official visitor of the Asylum, Bangalore, was cancelled.

(3) The Opium Act, I of 1878.

67. (*a*) The price of opium sold by Government to licensed vendors was fixed at Rs. 41-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas.

(*b*) A rule was added exempting certain preparations from the operation of the Opium Act.

(4) The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, I of 1883.

68. Rules in respect of the powers of the Judges in making appointments to ministerial offices of the civil courts were framed.

(5) The Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

(*a*) A new rule was inserted requiring the thumb impression of illiterate parties to certain documents in revenue cases.

(*b*) Rule 20 of the Land Revenue Rules was amended by prescribing that the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner should be obtained for removal of the material from unoccupied assessed land.

(*c*) A new proviso was added to the 1st para of Rule 41 A, authorising under certain conditions the grant by Deputy Commissioner of lands containing sandal trees without recovering the upset price due for bonuses payable thereon.

(*d*) The provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Code were extended to the jodi village Srirangapur in Hosdurga taluk and the sarvamanya village Honnaikanhalli in Malvalli taluk.

(6) The Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.

69. The manager of the Agricultural Farm, Hebbal, the Junior Assistant Entomologist of the Agricultural department and the Agricultural Inspector in charge of the Marthoor Farm, Sagar taluk, were exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 8 and 9 of the Regulation.

(7) The Mysore Railway Regulation, IV of 1894.

70. Certain amendments in the general rules for working open lines of railway regarding the use of vacuum brakes in mixed trains, the locking of all facing points for the passage of trains, and the packing up and carriage of dangerous goods, on the railways under the control of the Government, were sanctioned.

71. The power of executing every sentence passed by courts martial on the members of the Imperial Service Transport Corps on active service when they remain outside the State, was delegated to the Commandant, with effect from the date of departure of Colonel J. Desaraj Urs from the field. (8) The Mysore Military Regulation, II of 1899.

(*a*) The stamp duty on receipts for family allotments exceeding Rs. 20 on behalf of the members of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers serving at the front, was ordered to be remitted during the period of the present war. (9) The Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.

(*b*) Court fee adhesive labels of the new design were directed to be used for the purpose of "Foreign Bill" "Share Transfer" and "Notarial" stamps.

(*c*) All Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-divisions, and all Amildars were appointed to be Deputy Commissioners in respect of the powers under Section 18 (2) of the Regulation, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

72. (*a*) Eleven blocks in different parts of the Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga districts were constituted State Forests. (10) The Mysore State Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

(*b*) The boundaries of the Bondravi block in the Chitaldrug district and the tracts in the Shimoga district, brought under the operation of the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules, were revised.

(*c*) Rules were issued for the control of the transit within, and of the import into and export from, the Mysore State, of sandalwood.

73. The killing or capture of male bison in the Mallakuppe and Ainur-Marigudi State Forests of the Mysore district, was absolutely prohibited for a period of four years. (11) The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, II of 1901.

74. The court of the munsiff of Narasimharajapura was invested with the functions of a District Court in proceedings under this Regulation involving amounts not exceeding in value the pecuniary jurisdiction of a munsiff. (12) The Mysore Succession Certificate Regulation, VII of 1901.

(*a*) The levy of a railway cess in the district of Chitaldrug and Tumkur at 6 pies and 3 pies per rupee, respectively on all items of excise revenue, except shop-rental, was sanctioned. (13) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.

(*b*) Rule 141 was amended by directing that a copy of the annotated audit note should be sent to the Comptroller within three months from the date of receipt of the audit note.

(*c*) The villages of Sitkal, Nittur, Hosahalli and Chelur in the Tumkur district were constituted into Unions.

(*d*) The village of Dummi in the Holalkere taluk was declared to have ceased to be a Union.

75. (*a*) The reduced rates of fees for registration in books I and IV were ordered to be continued. (14) The Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

(*b*) Rules for the destruction of unserviceable records in the offices of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars were issued.

(*c*) Addenda to Rule 22 were issued laying down the procedure to be followed by the registering officer where the correct date of execution is not given or when no date is given.

(*d*) Certain rules providing for the return, by post, of documents presented for registration were brought into force.

(*e*) Two new paragraphs to sub-clause (*d*) of clause (1) of Rule 84 A were inserted authorising the filing of "return of lands acquired under the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation," and "communications received from other offices intimating the cancellation or modification of transactions evidenced by papers previously filed," in the supplementary Register Book I.

(*f*) Rules for the maintenance of minute books by registering officers were prescribed.

76. Rules for the guidance of the Benches of Magistrates were modified by directing the acquittal of the accused where the majority of the members of a Bench are not agreed, without allowing a casting vote, on convicting him. (15) The Criminal Procedure Code, II of 1904

(16) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906.

77. Vaccination was declared compulsory in thirty municipalities and in the local area within the control of the Sanitary Board of the Kolar Gold Fields.

(17) The Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906.

(*a*) The provisions of Section 17 were extended to certain specified areas on the Kolar Gold Fields.

(*b*) Amended rules under Sections 34 and 35 of the Regulation were issued for the special sanitation of certain villages in and around the Kolar Gold Fields.

(*c*) The existing bye-laws and rules were declared to continue in force, pending the framing of new bye-laws by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

(*d*) The rate of fee for slaughtering pigs was ordered to be raised from 2 to 4 annas.

(18) The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

78. (*a*) The words "President of the Municipal Council" were substituted for the words "Deputy Commissioner" wherever they occurred in the Municipal Election Rules of 1909 so far as the Mysore City Municipality was concerned.

(*b*) The Health Officer was notified to be the only *ex-officio* Municipal Councillor for the Bangalore City Municipality.

(*c*) The Palace Controller was appointed, instead of the Executive Engineer of the Mysore Division, as an *ex-officio* member of the Mysore City Municipal Council.

(*d*) The Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga district, ceased to be a Municipal Councillor and *ex-officio* Vice-President of the Shimoga Municipal Council.

(19) The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907.

79. (*a*) The rules for the election of members from the districts were amended by conferring on the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board the privileges of the District Boards in the matter of voting.

(*b*) The rules in regard to the asking of questions in the Legislative Council were amended by allowing 20 instead of 12 questions, by allowing supplementary questions at every meeting of the Legislative Council and by requiring that the questions shall be sent 12 clear days before the meeting.

(20) The Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908.

80. The provisions of Section 37 of this Regulation were extended to the town of Bowringpet.

(21) The Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911.

81. Eight tank panchayets were constituted in the taluks of Bangalore Tumkur, Malur, and Sira.

(22) The Code of Civil Procedure, III of 1911.

82. Srimad Vidya Varidhi Thirtha Sripadangalavaru of the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale in the T.-Narsipur taluk was exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

(23) The Guardian and Wards Regulation, V of 1911.

83. Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-divisions and Amildars were empowered to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner within their respective revenue jurisdiction.

(24) The Mysore Insolvency Regulation, VI of 1911.

84. The Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura was invested with the jurisdiction of a District Court, in cases in which the aggregate amount of debts does not exceed the pecuniary jurisdiction of a munsiff.

(25) The Mysore Public Conveyance Regulation, VII of 1911.

85. The Regulation was extended to the Chikmagalur, Shikarpur, Hoskote, Anekal, Vadigenahalli and Dodballapur municipalities.

(26) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, IV of 1913.

86. Rules for regulating the speed of motor vehicles in the Bangalore and Mysore cities, were issued.

(27) The Elementary Education Regulation, V of 1913.

87. Elementary Education was declared compulsory in 40 places in the State.

88. Eighteen village courts were established for 15 individual, and 3 groups of villages. (28) The Mysore Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913.

(*a*) The circumstances under which service in India shall be deemed to be service under war conditions under the Regulation, were declared. (29) The Indian Soldiers' Litigation Regulation, VI of 1915.

(*b*) Rules were issued fixing:—

the authority to whom notice should be given;

the form and the manner of the service of the notice and the certificate;

and the authority by whom it was to be decided whether or not any soldier of the force was at any time serving under war conditions.

II. Military (1915-16).

89. The military force of the State is composed of— Nature of force.

(*a*) Two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with head-quarters at Mysore and a detachment at Shimoga.

(*b*) Three battalions of infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga and detachments in other districts.

(*c*) One Imperial Service Transport Corps stationed at Bangalore.

90. In order to increase the strength of the regiment in the Field from 470 to 521 and to provide for necessary future reinforcement, the strength of the Imperial Service Lancers was temporarily increased from 620 to 671, the non-effectives returned from the Field being treated as supernumeraries. Including this addition, the sanctioned strength of the officers and men of all branches of the force was 3,319, namely, 671 including medical and veterinary officers in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,812 in the three battalions of infantry and 439 in the Transport Corps according to the revision sanctioned during the year. Sanctioned strength.

91. The actual combatant strength of all the branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,212 including 50 supernumeraries. The Imperial and Local Service Lancers were short of the full strength by 3 commissioned officers, 7 non-commissioned officers and 43 men; the infantry battalions by 3 commissioned officers, 9 non-commissioned officers and 77 men; and the Transport Corps by 1 commissioned officer, 1 non-commissioned officer and 8 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service:— Actual strength.

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(a) Cavalry Regiments	50*	154	861
(b) Infantry	57	375	1,291
(c) Transport Corps	12	85	332

* Including medical and veterinary officers.

92. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,288 officers and men including the non-combatants, 482 were Mahomedans and 490 were Mahrattas; in the infantry regiments 747 were Mahomedans and 151 Mahrattas out of 1,773; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps 294 were Mahomedans and 56 Mahrattas out of 504. The rest of the force consisted of other Hindus and also of Christians. Composition of the force.

93. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, short rifles, swords and lances and the Local Service Regiment with carbines, swords and lances and the Infantry with swords and muskets. Arms provided.

94. The Imperial Service Regiment continued to be on active service in the Field throughout the year. Six drafts of reinforcements numbering in the aggregate 129 men were sent to the Field from the depôt at Bangalore during the year. Duties on which employed.

95. The detachment of the Local Service Lancers, detailed for duty in connection with the training of the Imperial Government Remounts at the depôt of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, continued to remain in Bangalore. A party of 27 men was detailed in connection with the Royal Artillery Practice Camp at Rajanukunte in November 1915. Detachments of the 3rd Battalion of the Infantry with band were sent to Mysore for special duty in connection with the Dasara of 1915 and His Highness the Maharaja's birthday of 1916. This regiment also furnished guards at Gersoppa Falls and at Fern Hill and Sringeri during His Highness the Maharaja's visit. An officers' guard from this regiment was furnished at the shooting camp at Karapur during the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir in June 1916.

96. Nine drivers of the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps with 10 carts and 20 mules detailed for Field service continued to remain in the Field during the year. A small detachment was detailed to Bombay to hand over 6 ambulance carts and 12 ponies intended for the general officer commanding, Aden Brigade, to the Embarkation Commandant at Bombay. A detachment was sent to the Hesasrghatta Grass Farm for training 54 amrut mahal bullocks taken over to the corps. Detachments were also sent to Mysore for the Dasara and for the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. Some officers and men were detailed for dak arrangements in connection with the visit to Gersoppa Falls of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Detachments were also despatched to bring grass from Hessarghatta and other farms in addition to carriage work and a special party was sent to Kunigal for miscellaneous work.

Efficiency.

97. The Imperial Service Lancers in the Field were engaged on the important work of guarding the Suez canal in Egypt. They had encounters with the enemy on three occasions and acquitted themselves on all these occasions very creditably. The good services rendered by the following officers in the Field were recognised by the British Government:—

(1) Col. J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., mentioned in Sir A. Wilson's despatch.

(2) Regimentdar B. Chamaraj Urs Bahadur, promoted to the First class Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur.

(3) Jamadar Lingaraj Urs, admitted to the Indian Order of Merit.

(4) Resaldar Syed Ahmed and Jamedars Kasi Rao Sinday and Venkoji Powar, awarded distinguished service medals.

98. The depot and reinforcements were drilled under the general supervision of the Officiating Inspecting Officer. There were under training 216 recruits and 155 remounts during the year in the riding school attached to this regiment. Of these, 69 recruits and 115 remounts were discharged, leaving 145 recruits and 40 remounts at the close of the year. The training of reinforcements and recruits at the depôt in musketry received attention. The arms of the depot were inspected by the Chief Civil Master Armourer in June 1916. On the 1st July 1915 there remained in the Imperial Service Lancers Depot at Bangalore 140 horses, and 48 remounts were purchased and 54 were transferred from the Local Service Regiment which brought the total to 242. Deducting 92 casualties, there remained 150 horses in the depot at the close of the year. There were also 185 mules and 3 camels at the depot on the 1st of July 1915. Deducting casualties, there remained 169 mules and 3 camels at the close of the year.

99. With the kind permission of the Government of India, the Local Service Regiment was newly armed with carbines and the regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword drill, musketry drill, etc., by the commandant aided by instructors. In the riding school attached to this regiment there were 212 recruits and 91 remounts under training. Deducting 56 recruits and 24 remounts which were discharged from the school during the year, there remained 156 recruits and 67 remounts in the school at the close of the year. There were 291 horses in the regiment on 1st July 1915 and 76 remounts were transferred from the Imperial Service Lancers Depôt and a foal born in the regiment was also taken to the ranks. Deducting 99 casualties that occurred during the year, there remained 269 horses on the strength of the regiment at the close of the year. The recruits and men belonging to the infantry regiments were regularly drilled by the commanding officers with the aid of drill instructors.

100. The officers and men of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were given training in parade of regimental carts, marching order, guard mounting, foot drill and also exercises in the entraining and detraining of carts, ponies and bullocks in railway waggons. Training was also given in semaphore and Morse signalling and alarm bugle and lectures were delivered on the care of carts and on the manner of handling them. Ambulance classes were also held and lectures to non-commissioned officers on ambulance and first aid were given by the medical officer attached to the corps. Fifty Amrut Mahal bullocks were trained by the Transport men during the year. At the end of the year there were 117 ponies, 9 mules, 553 bullocks and 298 carts on the strength of the corps. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops inspected the corps in January 1916. The discipline and efficiency of the corps were maintained at a high level.

Military Stores.

101. Clothing was as usual made up and issued from the Stores, to all units of the Mysore Army and also to the Palace military force. The mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers and Imperial Service Transport Corps kept in the Military Stores were all in a good condition.

102. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 11,72,860 against Rs. 11,84,601 in the previous year as noted below :—

	1914-15	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head-quarter establishment	49,405	46,007
Imperial Service Lancers	3,10,968	2,81,221
Local Service Regiment	1,71,837	1,83,302
Infantry Regiments	2,14,845	2,35,074
Imperial Service Transport Corps ...	2,19,505	1,98,162
Military Stores	6,299	6,947
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	77,742	87,197
Miscellaneous	20,000	20,944
Palace military	1,14,000	1,14,006
Total ...	11,84,601	11,72,860

Miscellaneous.

103. With a view to enforce better discipline, portions of the Mysore Military Regulations were made applicable to the Local Service Regiment and to the Infantry Regiments. The drainage scheme of the Mysore Imperial Service Lines was completed and a beginning was made in the construction of Barr Lines at Tumkur.

Government stud farm at Kunigal.

104. At the beginning of the year under report there were at the farm 10 stallions, 112 mares and 125 foals. The births during the year were 18 colts and 17 fillies giving a percentage of 31·25 to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals the additions to the stock during the year were 2 stallions, 11 mares and 4 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 3 stallions, 14 mares and 39 foals. There were thus at the end of the year 9 stallions, 109 mares and 125 foals in the farm. The approximate value of live stock on the farm at the end of the year was Rs. 36,721 against Rs. 63,016 in the previous year.

Stock.

Cost.

105. The expenditure incurred on the farm during the year was Rs. 72,970 against Rs. 52,717 in 1914-15.

III. Police (1915-16).

Constitution.

106. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force was 869 officers and 5,200 constables against 865 officers and 5,169 constables in the previous year, the increase being due to the entertainment of additional establishments for the Kolar-Chintamani Section of the Kolar District Board railway, for the Yelahanka-Chikballapur Railway, for the T.-Narsipur town, for the outpost at Mirle in the Yedatore taluk and for the Finger Print Bureau and the inclusion of 10 recruits of the Kolar Gold Fields. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of 1 Inspector-General, 11 Superintendents, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 118 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 727 Head Constables, Jamadars, Daffedars and Sergeants and 5,200 constables. In addition to this force, a temporary staff of 22

officers and 102 men was continued for the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, Cauvery Reservoir Works near Kannambadi, the tanks near Mavathur and Hirige, the Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway construction works, the outpost at Nandidroog, the Public Works Treasury at Akkihebbal, and for attending to the registration of non-Asiatic foreigners. A force of 4 officers and 16 men was sanctioned during the year for Yedatore town, Kumsi sub-taluk and the watching of non-Asiatic foreigners in the Bangalore city.

107. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police.

Particulars of the force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1914-15		1915-16	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	13	104	11	86	13	104
Gold Fields Police	42	287	42	277	42	287
Total ...	55	391	53	363	55	391
City Police, Bangalore	55	292	54	278	55	274
City Police, Mysore	47	275	46	254	46	254
Total ...	102	567	100	532	101	528
Special Reserve Police	13	183	13	164	13	173
District Police other than the above :—						
Head-quarters including police training school.	20	4	16	6	17	4
Bangalore district	89	540	89	533	89	529
Kolar district	79	436	79	431	79	432
Tumkur district	86	586	84	583	86	579
Mysore district	78	432	75	340	73	319
French Rocks circle	46	278	46	270	46	269
Hassan district	70	390	70	385	69	380
Shimoga district	86	479	86	463	85	466
Kadur district	57	380	56	353	57	358
Chitaldrug district	88	534	87	534	88	529
Total ...	699	4,059	688	3,898	689	3,865
Grand Total ...	869	5,200	854	4,957	858	4,957
Temporary force ...	26	118	...	...	...	...

The police training school.

108. During the year 100 constables were trained in the first session and 110 in the second session. All the constables passed in the final examination. There were 41 students in the station house officers' and Inspectors' classes; of them 39 passed the final examination. The criminological museum attached to the school consisted of several articles of interest such as house-breaking implements, spurious coins, moulds, specimens of poisonous drugs usually employed in committing crimes, and different garbs used by professional criminals. All these are used while imparting instruction to students.

Preservation of order.

109. The criminal investigation staff was employed in making enquiries about criminal gangs and bogus companies and in collecting information of a confidential nature regarding suspicious characters and watching the movements of foreign and political suspects, notorious K.D's., etc.

110. During the year, 17 non-Asiatic foreigners were registered and the movements of 946 aliens watched. Surveillance was maintained to guard against the ingress of agitators. The names of 1,547 persons were borne in the K. D. registers of the several districts and cities.

111. Action was taken by the police under the preventive sections and 8 notorious K.D.'s with several previous convictions were ordered to notify their residence. In 75 cases 112 persons of vagrancy and bad character were arrested and 70 of them were convicted, 22 acquitted and 20 were under trial. Prevention of crime.

112. The number of heinous cases reported during the year was 593 against 432 in the previous year. The Superintendents of Police either personally directed on the spot or supervised the investigation of all important cases. The Amildars either partially or fully investigated 69 cases against 77 in the previous year. The number of finger print slips on record in the central bureau at the end of the year was 29,257. Investigation of crime.

113. The number of cognizable cases pending at the beginning of the year was 4,388 and there were 7,921 cases during the year against 6,730 in the previous year. Of these 12,309 cognizable cases which the police had to deal with, 3 were transferred to the British Police, in 196 cases investigation was refused, in 6,010 cases charge sheets were submitted and 3,075 cases were reported to magistrates on B form, 687 on C form and 125 were otherwise disposed of by withdrawal, compounding, etc. There were thus pending 2,213 cases with the police at the end of the year. Cognizable cases.

114. Of the 6,010 cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 4,107 cases ended in conviction, 974 in acquittal and 929 were under trial. Of the 3,075 cases reported in B form final orders were passed on 1,825 cases leaving 1,250 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 687 cases reported on C form, the magistrates passed orders on 322 cases and 365 were pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,109 cases involving 2,448 persons were reported direct to magistrates; and of these, 150 cases involving 273 persons ended in conviction.

115. The number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 8,108 against 6,788 in the previous year. Including 1,763 persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 9,871 persons; of these, 186 persons were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 6 died and 7 escaped. The cases against 64 persons were compounded. The number of persons sent up for trial was 9,608 of whom 4,968 were convicted, 2,671 acquitted or discharged and the remaining 1,969 were in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

116. The number of serious offences against person dealt with during the year was 1,091 against 1,063 in the previous year. Of these, 80 were cases of murder against 74 in the previous year. Thirty-six of them ended in conviction and 28 in acquittal or discharge. Serious offences against person.

117. The magistrates dealt with 14,583 cases involving 29,280 persons against 13,189 cases involving 25,767 persons in the previous year. Of these 3,627 involving 5,821 persons ended in conviction. Non-cognizable cases.

118. The village police arrested 80 persons in 61 cases against 106 persons in 80 cases in 1914-15. Of the 80 persons arrested, 64 were convicted, 12 acquitted or discharged, 1 released by the police and 3 were under trial before magistrates. The village police of the Bangalore and Kolar districts made the largest number of arrests. Village police.

119. Out of the total number of persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 184 persons or 9·7 per cent as against 226 persons or 12·3 per cent in the previous year. Previous convictions.

120. The total value of property lost in cognizable cases was Rs. 2,14,934 as against Rs. 2,24,288 in the previous year, the value of property recovered being Rs. 98,578 or 45·8 per cent as against Rs. 81,670 or 36·4 per cent in the previous year. Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

121. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 154,449 of which 137,487 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 89·01. Processes.

122. The Inspector-General of Police inspected 6 district police offices, 77 investigating centres, 36 sub-stations and 43 outposts. The Deputy Commissioners Inspection work.

visited 47 investigating centres, 21 sub-stations and 15 outposts, and the Superintendents and the Assistant Superintendent of Police inspected 107 investigating centres, 123 sub-stations and 211 outposts. Two investigating centres, 17 sub-stations and 24 outposts were left uninspected.

Finger print.

123. In the finger print bureau 4,191 slips were dealt with during the year, of which 1,597 were received for record and 2,594 for search. Of the latter 458 were traced. The services of the finger print expert were sought for in 10 civil suits and 9 criminal cases against 17 civil suits and 5 criminal cases in the previous year. He also attended courts and gave evidence in 6 civil suits and 22 criminal cases. It is interesting to mention that finger prints were the main source of detection in the two important cases of burglaries, one in the Central College and the other in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Arms Regulation.

124. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1915 under the Mysore Arms Regulation was 17,263 against 17,389 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 78 persons with the result that 52 were convicted, 21 were acquitted or discharged and 5 were under trial at the close of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

125. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1915 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 288. Including one case involving 4 persons pending at the close of the previous year, there were 7 cases involving 10 persons in which prosecutions were instituted. Of these 5 cases involving 5 persons ended in conviction and one case involving 4 persons in acquittal and the remaining one case relating to one person was pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

126. The number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation during the year under report was 10 who were concerned in 3 cases as against 16 concerned in 6 cases in 1914-15. Eight persons were convicted, one was acquitted and one died during trial.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

127. Under this Regulation, 99 juveniles were prosecuted during the year against 22 in the preceding year and all of them were convicted. Of these, 87 who were first offenders were warned and the rest were fined.

Rewards.

128. During the year, 75 officers and men were rewarded by promotions and 230 by money rewards. Rewards amounting to Rs. 788 were given by private individuals in token of their appreciation of police services.

Punishments.

129. During the year 13 officers and 25 men were awarded black marks as against 7 officers and 24 men in the previous year; 153 officers and 2,016 men were fined, suspended, or degraded as against 138 officers and 1,295 persons in the previous year; 4 officers and 142 men were dismissed the service as against 2 officers and 163 men in the previous year, and the number of officers and men convicted by magistrates during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1 officer and 49 men.

Expenditure.

130. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 11,33,033 against Rs. 11,50,903 in the previous year.

IV. Extradition (1915-16).

Extradition.

131. During the year under report, 53 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 39 were British subjects, 13 were subjects of the Mysore State and one was a subject of Savanur. Including 10 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 63 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 50 were convicted, 4 were acquitted, 5 were discharged, leaving 4 under trial at the end of the year. Ninety-four persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Indian Courts for trial. Of these, 34 were British and 60 Mysore subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 52 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 42 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore are not known except in 15 cases. Of these, 9 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 4 in discharge.

V. Criminal Justice (1915-16).

Courts.

132. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 130. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 26 Magistrates of the first class, 59 Magistrates of the second class and 31 Magistrates of the third class. There were also three Justices of the Peace. The number of Bench Magistrates' Courts was six at the close of the year.

Offences reported.

133. The number of offences reported to the several courts rose from 21,691 in 1914-15 to 24,029 during the year under report. Of these, 34·47 per cent were offences affecting the human body, consisting chiefly of criminal force and assault, hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement; 23·83 per cent were offences against property, consisting particularly of theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 39·34 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 20,120 or 83·73 per cent as against 17,776 or 81·51 per cent in 1914-15. Out of the offences returned as true, 14,012 were under the Indian Penal Code and 6,108 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,262 or 9·00 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,222 or 9·02 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

134. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 19,994, of which 18,199 or 96·02 per cent were disposed of leaving 1,795 pending at the end of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 18,019 or 90·12 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates disposed of 36 cases; and the Courts of Sessions 144. The average duration of cases disposed of by Subordinate Magistrates was 19·38 days against 23·20 days, by the District Magistrates 8·62 days against 16·95 days, and by the Courts of Sessions 32·22 days against 35·25 days in 1914-15. Of the 144 cases disposed of by the Courts of Sessions, 136 cases were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial.

135. The number of persons brought to trial rose from 34,995 in 1914-15 to 36,941 in the year under report. Of these, 6,831 were arrested by the police, 1,638 were brought before the courts on warrants, and 28,472 appeared on summonses. Including pending cases, the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 41,853 against 39,299 in 1914-15. Cases involving 36,690 persons or 87·69 per cent of the total number were disposed of. Of these the Courts of Sessions disposed of cases relating to 319 persons, District Magistrates 57, and other Magistrates 36,314.

Results of trial.

136. Of the persons involved in the cases disposed of, 26,856 or 73·19 per cent were discharged or acquitted as against 21,175 or 76·26 per cent and 9,420 or 25·68 per cent were convicted against 7,822 or 22·50 in the previous year. Of the remaining number, 299 were committed to Sessions, 71 died or escaped, 2 were kept in the Lunatic Asylum and 42 persons were released under Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of persons that remained under trial at the close of the year was 5,143.

Punishments.

137. Of the persons convicted 11 were sentenced to death, 18 to transportation, 1 was sentenced to solitary confinement, 2,020 were sentenced to imprisonment, 7,631 to fine and 84 to whipping. The records of 6 cases involving 7 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation. The sentence of death was confirmed in the cases of all these persons.

138. Eight persons sentenced to death and 5 persons (including one from the previous year) sentenced to transportation for life, appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. In the case of six persons out of the former the sentence of death was confirmed and it was commuted to one of transportation in the case of the other 2 persons. The sentence of transportation for life was confirmed in the case of 2 persons out of the latter and it was reduced to various terms of imprisonment in the case of the remaining 3 persons. Seven more persons who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment during the year and in former years submitted memorials. Including 3 cases pending at the end of the previous year, there were 10 memorials for disposal and every one of them was rejected.

139. Of the 2,068 persons sentenced to imprisonment including those sentenced to transportation for life and solitary confinement, 21·66 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 59·24 per cent to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 15·42 per cent to imprisonment over 6 months and under 2 years, 2·66 per cent to imprisonment between 2 years and 7 years, and 1·62 per cent to imprisonment over 7 years. In the majority of cases, *viz.*, 6,683 out of 7,631, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10; in 834 cases they ranged from Rs. 10 to 50; in 91 cases they were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; in 18 cases between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; and in 5 cases between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 57,373 out of which a sum of Rs. 54,025 was realized. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 1,700.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

140. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 412 involving 613 persons. Of these, 309 persons were discharged and 294 were convicted, leaving 10 persons pending trial at the end of the year. Of the persons convicted, 3 were required to furnish security for keeping the peace and 62 were required to furnish security for good behaviour.

Witnesses.

141. The number of witnesses who attended before Magistrates was 1,29,327 against 1,22,596 in the previous year. Of these, 1,22,638 were detained for one day, 5,784 for two days, 757 for three days, and 148 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 61,708 as against 49,273 in the previous year. Besides these, 1,486 witnesses were examined in Sessions cases as against 1,060 in 1914-15. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before Magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 5,052 against Rs. 3,626 in 1914-15.

Appellate courts.

142. Including the Chief Court the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 13 against 12 in 1914-15.

Appeals.

143. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 882 appeals involving 1,725 persons. There were 14 appeals from orders of acquittal. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 191 appeals, the Courts of Sessions with 111 and the District and other Magistrates exercising appellate powers with 580. In 38 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 408 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 84 cases they were modified, in 253 cases the sentences were reversed, in 4 cases the proceedings were quashed, 3 cases were referred to the Chief Court for revision, and in 10 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. There were 82 cases involving 178 persons pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

144. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 33·32 days against 49·95 days in 1914-15, in the Sessions Courts 28·26 days as against 31·12 days and in the Courts of Subordinate Magistrates 30·93 days against 32·42 days in 1914-15.

Revisional jurisdiction.

145. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with cases involving 939 persons. In the case of 220 persons the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 406 persons the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in the case of 33 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 68 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in respect of 73 persons they were reversed, in the case of 3 persons the proceedings were quashed and in 53 cases new trial or further enquiry was ordered. Cases involving 15 persons were referred by the District Magistrates to the Chief Court for revision and cases involving 68 persons were thus pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

146. The receipts during the year excluding those of the Chief Court amounted to Rs. 97,834 as against Rs. 99,671 and the charges to Rs. 3,26,508 as against Rs. 3,02,633 in 1914-15.

European British subjects.

147. There were 29 cases involving 33 European British subjects against 23 cases involving 27 persons in 1914-15. Sixteen cases involving 17 persons ended in conviction, 9 cases involving 11 persons in acquittal and 4 cases involving 5 persons were left pending at the end of the year.

VI. Civil Justice (1915-16).

148. The number of civil courts at the beginning of the year was 25 including the temporary second Munsiff's court at Tumkur which was established in May 1915 and continued during the year. To afford facilities to the people of the interior malnad taluks of the Kadur district, a new Munsiff's court was established at Narasimharajapura with effect from 1st July 1915 with jurisdiction over the taluks of Tarikere and Koppa and the sub-taluk of Narasimharajapura. The number of village courts at the beginning of the year was 18, and 128 new courts were established during the year, making a total of 146 village courts in the State at the end of the year. Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

149. The number of original suits, both ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 29,743 against 25,658 in the previous year, 16,339 being ordinary and 13,404 small cause. The Munsiffs' courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work. The number of suits filed in the courts of Subordinate Judges was 3,379 and in that of the District courts 23. Of the 16,339 ordinary suits, 13,909 or 85·13 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,414 or 8·65 per cent to immovable property and 1,016 or 6·22 per cent to other matters. Out of the 13,404 small cause suits 9,354 were based on contracts in writing, 726 on contracts not in writing ; 1,390 were on accounts stated, 81 for money had and received, 1,516 for the price of goods sold, 41 for wages, etc., 23 for damages for breach of contracts, 149 for rent, 103 for the recovery of movables or their value, and 21 for damages. Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

150. In 341 or 2·09 per cent of the total number of ordinary suits, the subject matter could not be valued in money. Of the remaining suits, the subject matter ranged in value as particularised below :—

Value	Number of suits	Percentage of total number
Under Rs. 100	7,535	46·12
Between Rs, 100 and Rs. 1,000	7,993	48·92
Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000	432	2·65
Above Rs. 5,000	38	0·24

151. Among small causes, 1,520 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 9,336 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 ; 1,863 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100, and 685 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

152. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 10,553 (exclusive of 427 suits transferred from one court to another). The total number for disposal during the year was 41,016 (inclusive of 720 refiled and remanded suits) of which 24,499 were ordinary suits and 16,517 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 15,597 against 14,423 in 1914-15 ; of these, 339 were disposed of without trial, 10,470 without contest, 4,786 after contest and 2 by reference to arbitration. Disposal of suits.

153. The number of small causes disposed of was 13,170. Of these, 452 were disposed of without trial, 1,189 were compromised, 1,526 were decreed on confession, 7,999 were decreed *ex-parte*, 97 were dismissed *ex-parte*, 1,906 were disposed of after contest and one was disposed of by reference to arbitration. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 28,767, leaving 12,249 pending at the close of the year. Of these, 10,996 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 1,219 in the Subordinate Judges' courts and 34 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes fell from 168·99 to 164·25 days and that of contested ordinary suits from 354·19 to 348·94 days and that of uncontested suits from 77·01 to 68·98 days.

154. Including 1,564 miscellaneous cases pending from the previous year there were 7,274 cases for disposal against 6,924 in 1914-15. Of these 584 were Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,701 were applications for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 92 were applications for review of judgment and 274 were applications for permission to sue in *forma pauperis*. The remaining 4,623 cases related to other matters. Of the total number, 5,440 were disposed of and 1,834 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

155. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the previous year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts was 41,576 against 38,208 in 1914-15. Of these, 29,830 were disposed of, leaving 11,746 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 60·58 against 61·58 in the previous year. Immovable property was sold in 1,761 cases and movable property in 201 cases. Out of 1,140 persons who were ordered to be arrested for being imprisoned, only 143 persons were actually incarcerated. Realisations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 9,16,442.

Insolvency applications.

156. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 380 against 395 in 1914-15. Of these, 159 were granted, 129 were rejected, 26 were withdrawn and the rest were pending at the end of the year. In 24 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges.

157. The total number of appeals which came up for disposal in the District courts and in the courts of the Subordinate Judges, was 1,043 including those pending at the close of 1914-15. Of these, 741 were disposed of against 957 in the previous year, leaving 302 appeals pending at the end of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

158. There were 262 appeals pending at the beginning of the year under report and 418 were filed during the year, of which 100 appeals were transferred to the court of the District Judge, Bangalore division. Thus there were 580 appeals for disposal in the Chief Court as against 599 in the previous year. Of these, 285 were disposed of against 337 in 1914-15, leaving 295 pending disposal at the end of the year against 262 in 1914-15.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

159. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted and retained during the year was Rs. 2,46,808 against Rs. 4,20,371 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 798-11-8 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 708-1-7 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 123-0-6. The average duration of appeals was 346·35 days against 682·67 days in the Chief Court, 144·48 days against 143·51 days in the District courts, and 132·89 days against 93·22 days in the Subordinate Judges' courts.

Second appeals.

160. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 241 against 301 in 1914-15. The aggregate value was Rs. 57,082 against Rs. 37,814 in the previous year.

161. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 237. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of the previous year, was 466 against 479 in 1914-15. Of these, 268 were disposed of against 254 in the previous year. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 212-15-11 and Rs. 38-14-7 respectively. The average duration was 242·80 days against 251·13 days in the previous year.

Miscellaneous appeals.

162. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 79 as against 78 in 1914-15. Of these 58 were disposed of, leaving 21 appeals pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matter was 77. Of these, 60 were disposed of and 17 were pending at the end of the year.

Processes.

163. The total number of processes issued during the year was 2,07,346 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 1,13,973, the cost of process establishment being Rs. 77,151.

Receipts and expenditure.

164. The total receipts and expenditure, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 5,37,865 and Rs. 4,44,094 respectively against Rs. 4,89,401 and Rs. 4,15,159 in 1914-15; the increase under receipts was due to the larger number of suits instituted during the year under report, while that in expenditure was due to the formation of the new Munsiff's court at Narasimharajapura and to the increase of pay to the establishment of several classes of courts under the revision scheme.

165. The libraries of several courts were in good order. The Chief Judge inspected the District Judge's court, and the central record room, Bangalore, and the District Judges inspected several subordinate courts. General.

VII. Prisons.

(*Calendar year* 1915.)

166. The total number of jails and lock-ups in the State remained the same as in the past year, *viz.* 80, consisting of the Central Jail in Bangalore, the District Jail in Mysore and the Special lock-up at the Kolar Gold Fields, 6 district lock-ups and 71 taluk lock-ups. Number of jails and lock-ups.

167. At the beginning of the year, there were 1,349 prisoners of all classes; and 10,256 were admitted during the year, as against 10,464 in the previous year. The total jail population was thus 11,605 against 11,638 in 1914. Of these 10,380 were discharged, leaving a balance of 1,225 at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population was 1,244·84 against 1,251·06 in the previous year. Prison population.

168. Of the total jail population, there were 4,145 convicts against 4,351, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 3,273 and 872 respectively. Of these, 3,198 were discharged or otherwise disposed of. The convict population at the end of the year was 947. The daily average number of convicts was 993·23 against 995·38 in 1914. Convicts.

169. The number of under-trial prisoners that passed through the jails and lock-ups increased from 7,128 in 1914 to 7,287 in the year under report. Of these, 7,019 were discharged or otherwise disposed of and there were at the end of the year 268 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 242·78 and the average period of detention, 12 days during the year, as against 246·39 and 12·61 respectively in 1914. Under-trial prisoners.

170. Of the 2,172 convicts admitted by direct committals during the year, 2,083 were men and 89 were women. The majority of the convicts were Hindus, *viz.*, 1,709; Mahomedans numbered 290; 172 were Christians and 1 was a Jain. Classified according to literacy, 357 were able to read and write, 15 were able to read and the remaining 1,800 were illiterate. Offences against property contributed the largest number of prisoners, the number admitted on that account being 1,009. Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

171. Of the 2,172 convicts admitted during the year, 212 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 1,941 to rigorous imprisonment, 13 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 6 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Of the total number of convicts admitted 1,005 had a sentence of only one month and under. Nature of the sentence.

172 The number of prisoners with previous convictions was 334 or 15·37 per cent of the total number, against 355 or 13·98 per cent in the previous year. Of these, 199 had one previous conviction, 99 two previous convictions and 36 more than two. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year was 19. Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

173. The total number of prison offences recorded during the year was 408 against 304 in 1914. Out of these, 403 were dealt with by the infliction of minor punishments and the remaining five by major punishments. Corporal punishments were awarded in 50 cases. Prison offences.

174. Of the 3,198 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 752 were transferred to other jails, 180 were released on appeal, 1,959 on expiry of sentence, 281 under remission rules and 1 under the special orders of Government, 3 were executed and 22 died. Of the 7,019 under-trial prisoners who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 4,940 were acquitted, 1,655 were convicted and sentenced, 417 transferred and 7 escaped. Discharges.

175. Of the 281 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum gratuity of Rs. 49-15-11. The average gratuity earned by all convicts was Rs. 1-12-5 against Rs. 1-5-4 in 1914. Remission and the working of the mark system.

Escapes.

176. It is satisfactory to note that there were no escapes among the convicts in the jails and lock-ups during the year under report. Two of the convicts who had escaped in the previous ten years were recaptured during the year.

Health of prisoners.

177. The aggregate number of prisoners admitted into the hospitals for treatment rose from 355 in 1914 to 477 during the year under report. The daily average was 19·38 against 10·50 in 1914. There were 22 deaths, all among convicts.

Prison earnings.

178. The net cash earnings from convict labour during the year were Rs. 16,212 against Rs. 15,224 in 1914.

Expenditure.

179. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department, the gross expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,06,237 against Rs. 1,13,530 in the previous year.

Average cost per head.

180. The cost per head was Rs. 85-5-6 against Rs. 90-11-11 in the previous year.

Details of expenditure.

181. The details of expenditure are shown below :—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	40,322	32 6 3
2	Dietary charges	51,700	41 8 7
3	Hospital charges	1,333	1 1 1
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners	3,274	2 10 1
5	Sanitation charges	420	0 5 5
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,305	1 13 8
7	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc.	70	0 0 11
8	Other charges	6,813	5 7 6
	Total ...	1,06,237	85 5 6

Industries in jails.

182. The usual industries including gardening were carried on in the Central Jail, Bangalore, and the jail at Mysore. The total outlay incurred in connection with them was Rs. 19,944, and the realisations including the value of vegetables grown and book adjustments amounted to Rs. 26,444, showing a net profit of Rs. 6,500.

Religious and moral instruction.

183. As in previous years, the representatives of some of the religious agencies provided religious and moral instruction to the prisoners in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore. Religious books were allowed inside the jails and were largely availed of by the prisoners, those who were unable to read getting them read by others who could read.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1915-16).

Registration offices.

184. During the year under report the *ex-officio* sub-registry offices at Sagar, Honnali, Turuvekere and Srinivaspur were converted into special sub-registry offices. Thus the number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices at the end of the year were 56 and 22 respectively.

Registration of documents.

185. The total number of documents registered during the year was 107,407 against 105,723 in 1914-15. Of these, 104,394 related to immovable property, 71,444 being compulsorily and 32,950 optionally registrable. Of the rest, 2,286 related to movable property, 726 were wills, and the remaining one was an authority to adopt. There was thus an increase of 1,684 or 1·5 per cent in the number of documents registered during the year as compared with the previous year.

Financial results.

186. The income of the department rose from Rs. 2,02,468 in the previous year to Rs. 2,11,296 during the year, the highest figure on record since the formation of the department. There was thus an increase of Rs. 8,828 in the income notwithstanding the prevailing low scale of fees prescribed tentatively for documents of low value. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 93,315 against Rs. 90,572 in 1914-15, the increase being due to the opening of four special registry offices, revision of establishment in three, and the entertainment of additional hands in five sub-registry offices.

187. Only one prosecution was instituted during the year against three in the year previous and it ended in conviction. Offences.

188. All the sub-registry offices in the State with the exception of two were inspected during the year by the Inspector-General of Registration, District Registrars and the *ex-officio* Inspector of Registration offices. Inspection.

IX. Municipal Administration (1915-16).

189. The reports of the two committees referred to in the last year's report dealing with the improvement of the constitution, finances, etc., of the municipal and local boards and the recommendations of the Local Boards and Municipal Conference were under the consideration of Government. Development of local self-government.

190. The number of municipalities in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 89. Of these 36 had municipal councils constituted under the Municipal Regulation, while the others continued to be administered by boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. The constitution of periodical municipalities was sanctioned as a tentative measure in three places in the Shimoga district where large annual jatras are held. Number of municipalities.

191. Bye-elections were held in the Bangalore city, Kolar and Davangere municipalities to fill up casual vacancies during the year. General elections for the reconstitution of municipal councils were held in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Channapatna, Chintamani, Bowringpet, Tumkur, Gubbi, Chamrajnagar, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Hunsur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Davangere municipalities and 77 members were duly elected. For default of election in the Channapatna, Gubbi and Davangere municipalities 3, 2 and 3 seats respectively had to be filled up by nomination. Elections.

192. The number of *ex-officio* councillors in the Bangalore city was reduced from 3 to 1 and two additional non-officials were appointed as municipal councillors. The Tumkur town municipal council was allowed to elect its own Vice-President during the year. A full time Vice-President was appointed for the Shimoga town municipal council from the 21st February 1916. The municipal councils were authorised to sanction refunds of municipal revenue. Privilege conferred.

193. The municipal councils of Kolar, Chikballapur, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Chikmagalur continued to have non-official Vice-Presidents and a non-official gentleman presided over the Bangalore city municipal council. The result of the experiment continued to be very encouraging. Non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

194. There were on the whole on the last day of the year, 1,065 members on all the municipal bodies. Of these, 169 were elected members and 896 nominated by Government. Of the latter 386 were salaried servants of Government. Constitution of municipal bodies.

195. Seventy-nine municipal bodies met the prescribed number of times, namely, 12 during the year. Of the others, 6 met eleven times and 4 ten times. The deficiency in the number of meetings held was chiefly due to want of a quorum. The average attendance of members was 2·5 officials and 5 non-officials or 7·5 in all against an average strength of 12 members for each municipal body. Meetings and attendance.

196. The municipal councils showed a considerable amount of activity in framing rules and bye-laws under the Municipal Regulation. Rules and bye-laws.

197. The more important of the bye-laws sanctioned during the year were those relating to the regulation of buildings in the Mysore city, to the registration of births and deaths in the Mulbagal, Gubbi, Hassan, Birur and Nanjangud municipalities, to the regulation of slaughter houses in the Channapatna and Hassan municipalities, to the regulation of offensive and dangerous trades in the Mysore city, and to the disposal of the dead in the Bangalore city.

198. The levy of cart tax under the mohatarfa rules was extended to springed carriages and motor vehicles in the non-regulation municipalities during the year. The levy of octroi on honge oil seeds in Hoskote was abolished on the representation of the oil mongers of the town; while that on jaggory, sugar, ghee and oil seeds was permanently abolished in Sidlaghatta; octroi was extended to tobacco and kerosene oil in Kunigal, to cocoanuts, jaggory and gingelly seeds in French Fresh imposts and abolition of taxes.

Rocks; to ghee, jaggory, kerosene oil, castor and gingelly oil seeds in Belur. In the Mysore city water rate was levied on shops from the 1st July 1915.

Financial position.

199. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 8,64,236. The income and expenditure during the year compared with those of the previous year are as shown below:—

INCOME.

Items	1914-15 (Final figures)	1915-16
1. Municipal rates and taxes	7,93,013	8,89,390
2. Realisations under special acts	26,285	29,154
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxations	1,46,701	1,73,617
4. Grants and contributions	35,208	29,845
5. Miscellaneous	15,237	10,774
6. Public debt	63,472	1,17,245
Total ...	10,79,916	12,50,025

EXPENDITURE.

	1914-15 (Final figures)	1915-16
1. General Administration	1,14,902	1,25,280
2. Public Safety	68,975	76,529
3. Public works executed by P. W. D.	1,13,012	1,43,850
4. Do civil departments	2,55,762	2,92,625
5. Public health and convenience	3,90,087	4,36,162
6. Public instruction	34,224	33,842
7. Miscellaneous	21,142	42,264
8. Public debt	2,00,224	1,68,548
Total ...	11,98,328	13,19,100

Incidence of taxation.

200. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 3-0-1 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-9-1 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-4-3 in the Talkad municipality, Mysore district, to Rs. 5-0-8 in the Tiptur municipality, Tumkur district. The high rate of incidence in the Tiptur municipality was on account of the large income from tolls which were newly levied from March 1915, the realisation therefrom being Rs. 4,595 against the total income of Rs. 12,751 from taxation during the year.

Investments.

201. The Mysore city municipal council invested a sum of Rs. 25,000 out of their surplus balance as a fixed deposit in the Mysore Bank. With a view to accumulate funds for carrying out the water-supply projects of Tumkur, Tiptur and Tarikere, the municipal bodies of these towns deposited in the Bank of Mysore Rs. 20,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 12,500 respectively during the year.

Water-supply projects.

202. The question of water-supply to Shikarpur and Chitaldrug towns was decided during the year, and the Government have promised contributions of one-half and three-fourths respectively of the initial cost of the projects. In order to finance the water-supply scheme, the Chitaldrug town municipal council took action to raise a loan from the public and the loan was subscribed fully within a short period from the date of the publication of the prospectus.

Audit of account.

203. Definite instructions were issued during the year for the guidance of municipal councillors for properly auditing the municipal accounts every month.

The Bangalore City Improvements.

204. The Bangalore City Improvement Committee held three meetings during the year. The committee submitted a detailed report to Government regarding the works to be taken up during the next three years, the expenditure to be incurred in each year and the contributions to be made by the municipal council to carry out the improvements. For the preparation of the drainage scheme of the city, an Engineer has been appointed and the survey work is making progress.

Mysore City Improvements.

205. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board met thirteen times during the year. In view of the increase in the number of works which the Trust Board was required to undertake in accordance with the sanctioned programmes during

the year under report and succeeding years, the limit of annual expenditure was raised from three to three and a half lakhs of rupees. The grant for the year under report was specially supplemented by Rs. 34,000. One hundred and ninety-four properties were acquired during the year and the expenditure incurred in payment of compensation amounted to Rs. 79,308. The number of houses that were demolished was 114. Twenty-one new works were started and in all 37 construction works were attended to during the year and Rs. 2,51,275 spent thereon. Ten model houses of three different designs varying from Rs. 786 to Rs. 2.000 in cost were built departmentally on a commercial basis and 3 were disposed of before the close of the year. During the year 456 building sites were newly formed and 230 disposed of for Rs. 11,768. The income from the sale of lands, houses, building materials, etc., amounted to Rs. 62,939 and the income of the Board was Rs. 3,84,000 and the expenditure Rs. 3,84,056. Loans amounting to Rs. 23,798 were disbursed to 105 applicants for building and improving houses during the year. Including the arrears of Rs. 8,276 the total demand for the year was Rs. 16,685 of which a sum of Rs. 9,205 was recovered leaving Rs. 7,480 uncollected at the end of the year.

X. Administration of District Funds (1915-16).

Number of Local Boards.

206. Besides the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, there were as in the previous years, 8 District and 77 Taluk Boards, but the number of Union Panchayats increased from 255 to 260, the increase being the result of the establishment of six new Union Panchayats and the disestablishment of one Union Panchayat.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

207. The constitution of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board remained unchanged during the year. The rules regarding the constitution were altered so as to increase the strength of the Board from 14 to 15 by the nomination of a non-official Indian member, but no additional member was nominated till the close of the year. Seven meetings were held, the average attendance being 5·8 officials and 5·5 non-officials or 11·3 in all.

District Boards.

208. The eight District Boards had in all, on the last day of the year, 213 members against the sanctioned strength of 216. Of these, 61 were *ex-officio*, 74 elected and 78 nominated by Government. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, *viz.*, four, and the average attendance of the members at the meetings was 6·2 officials and 14·2 non-officials or 20·4 in all.

Taluk Boards.

209. The strength of the 77 Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,144 against the sanctioned strength of 1,155. Only 70 of the Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 6, and the average attendance of the members at the meetings was 2·5 officials and 5·6 non-officials or 8·1 in all.

Union Panchayats.

210. The number of Union Panchayats at the end of the year was 260. There were on these Panchayats 686 officials and 1,425 non-official members against the total sanctioned strength of 2,152 members. Only 71 of the panchayats held the prescribed number of meetings, namely 12, while 11 others did not meet at all during the year. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·7 officials and 4 non-officials against an average strength of 8 members for each Panchayat. In the case of two Union Panchayats in the Mysore district two non-official gentlemen were appointed chairmen in lieu of the Amildar.

Financial position.

211. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,29,805 and the income and expenditure under the main heads compared with those of the previous year are as shown in the following statement:—

Items	Receipts	
	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue items.	5,60,678	5,51,766
2. Railway cess	47,661	1,09,131
3. Mohatarfa and house tax	1,12,337	1,20,234
4. Tolls and ferries	50,430	48,008
5. Loan for railway purposes	2,36,423	...
6. Miscellaneous	2,29,261	2,29,703
7. Drinking water wells fund	91,568	1,72,551
8. Public debt	31,638	40,059
Total income ...	13,59,996	12,31,452

Items	Expenditure	
	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public works executed by Public Works Department.	4,55,865	4,21,490
2. Public works executed by Civil Department ...	1,37,492	1,61,219
3. Administration and collection	57,852	58,585
4. Public health, safety and convenience ...	2,55,356	2,69,331
5. Railway construction	2,99,579	1,42,645
6. Miscellaneous	21,400	2,66,692
7. Drinking water wells fund	8,126	71,061
8. Public debt	25,010	35,122
Total expenditure ...	12,60,680	14,26,145

Fresh taxation.

212. In the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, railway cess was newly levied at the rates of 3 and 6 pies respectively in the rupee, on all items of revenue contributing to the ordinary local cess, while on the Kolar Gold Fields, the Sanitary Board levied a special conservancy cess. The Local Boards Regulation was further amended so as to authorise the levy of shop tax in Unions.

Sanitation rules.

213. The Village Sanitary Rules were in force in 10,153 villages besides the area under the control of the municipal bodies and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. Of 718 persons who were prosecuted for the breach of the rules, 331 were convicted. On the Kolar Gold Fields 58 were convicted out of 122 persons prosecuted for the breach of the rules.

Accommodation for travellers.

214. Three hundred and ninety-one third class travellers' bungalows, musafirkhanas and other buildings were maintained from the District Funds during the year for the convenience of the public.

Cattle shows.

215. Cattle shows were held at Ghati Subrahmanya in the Dodballapur taluk, Kabbal in the Kankanhalli taluk, Nandi in the Chikballapur taluk, Nagalmadike in the Pavagada taluk, Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete taluk, Chunchanakatte in the Yedatore taluk, Bhimanahalli in the Heggaddevankote taluk, Maddur in the Mandya taluk, Mudukathore in the T.-Narsipur taluk, Kotebetta in the Nagamangala taluk, Chikarasinkere in the Malvalli taluk, Karighatta in the Seringapatam taluk, Ramnathpur in the Arkalgud taluk, Rampur in the Honnali taluk, Chandragutti in the Sorab taluk, Antharghatta in the Kadur taluk, and Harthikoti, Hiriyur taluk, and also at the taluk head-quarters of Bowringpet, Maddagiri, Hassan and at Harihar.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1915-16).

Season and rainfall.

216. The south-west and north-east monsoons were good in almost all parts of the State. The mungar rains of 1915 were timely and well distributed and agricultural operations were commenced in time. Though the average rainfall in the Shimoga and Kadur districts was less than in the previous year, it was on the whole seasonal and well distributed, and did not, therefore, hamper agricultural operations. The rains in the month of August 1915 were scanty; but this inadequacy was more than made up for by the heavy showers of September, October and November 1915. The harvest of both wet and dry crops was better than in the previous year. The heavy showers of November enabled the raiyats in some parts of the Kolar district to raise an additional crop of paddy. The yield of *avare* and *thogari* in that district and *ragi* in the Kankanhalli taluk is reported to have been unprecedentedly good. All the tanks received a sufficient supply of water and no difficulty was felt for fodder or drinking water anywhere. The average rainfall during the year under report was 38·63 inches as against 46·88 inches in 1914-15.

217. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

Districts	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April 1915 to September 1915	Average 1870 to 1914	October 1915 to March 1916	Average 1870 to 1914	April 1915 to March 1916	Average 1870 to 1914
Bangalore	21·94	21·70	8·13	9·23	30·07	30·93
Kolar	22·44	18·68	6·90	9·33	29·34	28·01
Tumkur	23·23	18·10	7·18	7·98	30·41	26·08
Mysore	21·35	18·33	11·13	9·47	32·48	27·80
Hassan	30·79	28·77	9·12	9·86	39·91	38·63
Shimoga	52·03	61·17	6·97	7·79	59·00	68·96
Kadur	57·65	63·29	8·34	10·09	65·99	73·38
Chitaldrug	20·58	15·06	4·66	6·06	25·24	21·12
Average for the State ...	29·72	28·76	7·96	8·76	37·68	37·52

218. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 247·60 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest recorded was at Bargur in the Tumkur district being 15·51 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Nagar in the Shimoga district, where 14·14 inches were gauged on the 31st July 1915.

Out-turn of crops.

219. The following table gives the out-turn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse-gram	Cholum	Sugar-cane
Bangalore	9·60	10·94	8·6	9·0	10·4
Kolar	8·40	8·2	6·3	7·7	12·1
Tumkur	9·50	8·1	7·3	7·2	8·2
Mysore	9·85	8·31	8·5	6·7	12·0
Hassan	10·60	9·6	10·5	11·7	14·1
Shimoga	11·00	7·0	9·0	9·0	9·0
Kadur	10·53	12·85	12·2	13·2	12·9
Chitaldrug	9·60	9·6	7·7	9·7	7·5
Average for the State ...	11·78	9·3	8·8	9·3	10·8

Prices.

220. There was a slight fall in the price of rice (2nd sort) in almost all the districts and the fall in the price of ragi was appreciable throughout the State, except in the Kolar district where it remained stationary owing to the damage caused by heavy rains at the time of the harvest. There was a general decline in the price of Bengal gram. The average prices of the principal food grains may be considered to have declined during the year under report as a result of the comparatively better harvests.

221. The following table gives the prices of staple food grains during the year :—

Articles	1914-15	1915-16
Rice, 2nd sort	6·86	7·22
Ragi	15·30	17·08
Cholum	14·89	15·35
Bengal gram	6·40	7·09

II. Agriculture (1915-16).

Area cropped.

222. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) during the year was 63,58,160 acres as against 64,37,789 acres in the previous year.

223. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :—

Crop	1914-15	1915-16	Difference
	Acres	Acres	
Rice	698,661	762,153	+ 63,442
Ragi	2,233,633	2,319,470	+ 85,837
Cholum	598,821	698,265	+ 99,444
Gram	727,225	703,342	— 23,883
Sugar-cane	34,217	32,620	— 1,597
Cotton	110,398	102,809	— 7,589
Coffee	122,508	107,595	14,913
Orchards and garden produce	170,827	181,896	+ 11,059

Agricultural stock.

224. The fourth quinquennial census of agricultural stock was held in January 1916 and the figures arrived at are shown below :—

Bulls and bullocks	1,683,239
Cows	1,610,751
Bull buffaloes	107,675
Cow buffaloes	486,242
Calves	1,236,994
Sheep	3,081,147
Goats	1,835,488
Horses and ponies	19,007
Mules and donkeys	51,899

There were 873,882 ploughs and 253,403 carts.

Cattle mortality.

225. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 70,288 as against 101,401 in the previous year as shown below :—

Causes of death	1914-15	1915-16	Difference
Sickness	30,734	37,346	+ 6,612
Killed by wild beasts	6,567	7,320	+ 753
Accidents and other causes	64,100	25,622	— 38,478
Total ...	101,401	70,288	— 31,113

226. The increase in mortality owing to sickness was due to the prevalence of infectious diseases in almost all the districts.

Veterinary aid.

227. The year was one of anxiety to the department as cattle disease prevailed in almost all the districts. In the Hassan and Chitaldrug districts it was prevalent practically throughout the year. Rinderpest prevailed throughout the year in parts of the Hassan, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur districts, while Anthrax, Black quarter and Septicæmia hæmorrhajia broke out in a sporadic form in parts of the Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Hassan districts. Foot-and-mouth disease was confined to certain localities of the Mysore district. Prompt steps were taken to prevent the spread of diseases and for the treatment of sick animals. All the hospitals and dispensaries continued to do good work. The total number of cattle treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 63,311 as against 61,843 in the previous year.

Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and cattle shows.

228. The industrial and agricultural exhibition hitherto held annually in Mysore during the Dasara festivities was not held during the Dasara of 1915, but such exhibitions on a smaller scale were held at Dodballapur and Channapatna in the Bangalore district, at Hassan and Channarayapatna in the Hassan district, and at Tirthahalli and Kallurkatte in the Shimoga district. A cocoanut show was held at Tiptur where several varieties of cocoanuts and a very good collection of articles made out of cocoanut fibre, etc., in Cochin, Ceylon, and in other places was exhibited. An agricultural demonstration at Chiknayakanhalli and a weaving competition at Gubbi were held. Twenty-four cattle shows were held during the year, the largest fairs being those held at Ghati Subrahmanya, Nandi, Kyamenhalli, Chunchankatte, Hemagiri, Rampur and Harihar, the number of cattle collected there ranging between 10,000 and 30,000 and representing the best breeds in the State. As usual lectures on agriculture, co-operation, sanitation, cattle breeding and cattle diseases were delivered.

Agricultural department. General.

229. The Agricultural Department continued to do useful work during the year under report. Special meetings were held in 13 taluks for the discussion of questions connected with agricultural improvements. The second annual conference of the officers of the Mysore Agricultural department was held at Bangalore on the 18th April 1916 and the three succeeding days, the object thereof being to afford an opportunity to the officers of the department to meet one another and by a mutual exchange of ideas obtain a thorough knowledge of the work that is being done in the department and thus ensure a harmonious development of the departmental work as a whole. Greater desire was evinced by the agriculturists of the State for information on agricultural matters. Sheds for the implement depôt and the dairy buildings on the Hebbal Farm were completed during the year and the construction of a dining hall on the same farm was approaching completion.

Agricultural schools.

230. With the year under report, the Hebbal Agricultural school finished its third year. The year opened with 12 students in the junior class and 11 in the senior class. In the final examination in agriculture, 10 of the senior students were successful. Practically all the district committees and several of the taluk committees having agreed to give scholarships to students willing to study agriculture in the school, arrangements were made to hold an examination simultaneously at all the district head-quarters on the 28th June 1916 to select candidates for admission, and as a result 21 students were admitted into the school. The preliminary arrangements for opening the vernacular agricultural school at Chikkanhalli, Tumkur district, from an endowment of Rs. 24,000 by a l beral-minded private gentleman as well as a Government grant of Rs. 1,200 per mensem for 2 years were completed during the year.

231. Two vernacular courses were held on the Hebbal farm, one in the cultivation of ragi and groundnuts and the other in sugar-cane cultivation and jaggory boiling, the attendance being 76 for the former and 32 for the latter. Similarly two vernacular short courses were held during the year on the Marthur Farm, one in ploughing and the other in sugar-cane milling and jaggory boiling, the attendance thereat being 34 and 121 respectively.

Experimental work.

232. In addition to the existing farms at Hebbal and Marthur, one new farm at Hiriyur was opened during the year. The experimental work done at the first two farms is summarised below.

Agricultural section.

233. *Ragi.*—The results of the old series of experiments on this crop were being collected for publication along with other information with regard to its

cultivation collected from various parts of the State. A new series of experiments were commenced with regard to methods of cultivation and manuring.

234. *Paddy.*—A large number of experiments on paddy dealing with manurial requirements, seed rate in nursery, variety testing, etc., were in progress on the Hebbal Farm. Experiments on testing 19 varieties of paddy as to their suitability for malnad tracts were begun.

235. *Sugar-cane.*—Varietal tests were continued and red Mauritius gave the highest yield of all the seven varieties tested. New varieties of imported cane were procured in small quantities from the sugar-cane breeding station at Coimbatore and planted out. Of these, a seedling from Java showed promising growth and two or three others did quite well. Manurial experiments in which varying quantities of local oil cakes are being tested, were begun. The most profitable results were obtained by the use of castor cake at one ton to the acre.

236. *Groundnut.*—Five varieties, *viz.*, Mauritius, Virginia, big Japan, small Japan and Spanish were tested as to their suitability for Mysore conditions. The first two varieties continued to give the highest yield and a fairly large quantity of the seeds of these varieties was distributed. Experiments conducted during the year go to show that with a closer seed rate the small Japan variety can be made to yield a good crop. This variety has been gaining popularity in several parts of the State.

Cotton.—Nine varieties were tested on a small scale on the Hebbal Farm, but the yields were poor. The best yield was obtained from Doddahatti, the variety commonly grown on the lighter soils of the cotton area in the State. Work on cotton selection was commenced on a small plot of land leased for the purpose near Davangere. This work has now been transferred to the Hiriyur Farm.

Arecanut.—During the year the arecanut garden was improved by changing all the bunds, an operation which had become quite necessary as it had not been done for about 15 years. Experiments were continued at the Marthur Farm on the manurial treatment of arecanut. The garden was treated by various spray mixtures, and no disease broke out owing to the careful spraying and treatment of the garden in previous years. Nuts from high yielding trees as well as nuts from Kalasa where koleroga has never appeared were grown in nurseries and some have been planted out along the drains.

237. From the Hebbal Farm about 60,000 sets of seed sugar-cane chiefly of the red Mauritius and Java varieties, 3,600 lbs. of paddy seed consisting chiefly of Doddabile, Chintamani Sanna, Banku, and Yelandur varieties, and about 3,000 lbs. of groundnut of the two varieties found to be the highest yielders, were distributed. A number of new implements were tested on the farm as in the previous year. Ploughs were hired out to raiyats and where necessary expert ploughmen from the farm were sent to teach the use of the improved plough. The number of visitors to the farm during the year was 745.

Demonstration work.

238. During the year under report improved methods of butter-making with the use of a cream separator and the champion butter churn were demonstrated in 10 places in the Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts. In the eastern division, at most of the demonstrations held the improved plough has been worked side by side with the country plough to show the economy in time and cost in the use of the improved plough. The conditions of the western division require three types of ploughs to meet the needs of the people, *viz.*, a heavy plough for work in black cotton soil, a medium plough for red soils in the maidan and semi-malnad taluks and a light plough for paddy lands in the semi-malnad and malnad tracts. Demonstrations were held of a new light plough, the Meston, and a considerable demand for it has already arisen. In the eastern division it has been made a special point of popularising six-shovel cultivator which is also gaining popularity in the western division. The new bar-share plough which is being manufactured in the Public Works workshops is gaining ground. A special deep tilling plough was imported for trial on the black cotton soil areas. The use of efficient indigenous implements was also demonstrated in areas where they are now not commonly found; thus seed drills and *dodda Kuntes* were introduced into Hole-Narsipur taluk and threshing with stone rollers was demonstrated in the Nanjangud, Mysore, Hassan and Hole-Narsipur taluks. In the Tumkur district

as a result of demonstration of the previous year more than 20 rollers have been got by raiyats mostly in the Gubbi and Tiptur taluks. Threshing by threshing outfit was also demonstrated in Bangalore, Goribidnur and Hunsur. Demonstrations in the improved methods of jaggory-making were held in almost all the districts. Better methods of preserving cattle manure have been explained at all raiyats' gatherings. As in the previous years growing of green manure on wet lands and the use of oil cake as manure for sugar-cane have been explained and demonstrated in all the districts. The green manure seeds distributed were those of sunn-hemp, cowpea, crotolaria striata and dainch. Selection of paddy by salt water was carried out in all the districts and its economic transplantation in 31 villages in the four districts of the western division and on 122 acres of land in the four districts of the eastern division. The Divisional officers attended a number of district conferences and delivered lectures; so also the District Agricultural Inspectors. In all these Conferences, the Kannada publications of the department were distributed and demonstrations of improved methods were held. In Bangalore and Tiptur, cocoanut shows were arranged which excited great interest especially at Tiptur which is the chief centre of the cocoanut trade.

Implements.

239. The demand for improved cultivation implements especially for improved ploughs steadily rose during the year. Implements to the value of Rs. 24,670 were sold during the year as against Rs. 16,676 in the previous year. The new implements introduced during the year were—

(1) New bar share plough.
(2) Sugar-cane mills.
(3) Plough parts.
(4) Meston ploughs.
(5) Hindustan ploughs.

A change has been effected in the rules regarding the supply of implements on the hire-purchase system, the value of the implement concerned being recoverable in less than three months.

Work of the chemical section.

240. As in the previous year, much time was devoted to analyses for the department of Mines and Geology, 45 analyses having been made altogether. A number of these were of samples of limestone. A number of experiments as to the relative value of magnesian and non-magnesian limestone were in progress. Experiments on green manures were begun, to ascertain what happens to the nitrogen, whether all or the major part is taken up by the plants grown on the soil after the manure is ploughed in or whether an appreciable quantity escapes into the air as ammonia or is washed out in the form of nitrates.

241. Over 400 sugar-cane analyses were made in connection with sugar-cane experiments on the Hebbal Farm. It has been found in the case of several varieties that though they ripen in about ten and a half months there is no marked deterioration in quality for about two months after. Work was also taken up with a view to ascertain the effect in color, hardness and keeping qualities of jaggory by the addition of various quantities of lime. In connection with the investigation of sandal spike, six samples of soil and four samples of sandal leaves and twigs collected from various parts of the Mysore district, where spike is prevalent have been analysed. A number of miscellaneous samples of soils, manures, etc., were analysed for the department and agriculturists in the State.

Mycology.

242. As in previous years, the work in connection with koleroga of supari consisted chiefly in demonstration work in new villages and areas, assisting garden owners who have purchased sprayers and taking up spraying work and stamping out operation in selected blocks. The garden at Agumbi which has been thoroughly treated for three consecutive years remained quite free from disease although it received no treatment this year. The three other blocks totalling about 23 acres, in the Tirthahalli and the Sagar taluks, were treated thoroughly and remained free from disease. The impossibility of getting sprayers or spare parts from abroad owing to war conditions interfered with the general work of demonstration. About 53 acres were sprayed by the department in addition to a large area sprayed by private parties. Preliminary experiments in combating *anabe roga* and other diseases of arecanut, common in the maidan and semi-malnad tracts were carried out at Tarikere, Arkalgud, Hole-Narsipur and Rudrapatna during the year.

A considerable amount of scientific work was done in the investigation of *koleroga* or black rot, root rot and die back, all diseases of coffee; and demonstrations of spraying were carried out in several coffee estates in the State. Over 6,000 packets of copper sulphate sufficient to treat jola seed for over 15,000 acres were sent out. The investigation of the spike disease of sandal progressed considerably during the year. Experiments have definitely established the fact that the disease is communicable.

Entomology.

243. The number of coffee estates infested by green bug increased considerably during the year, but in spite of its rapid spread the damage done by it was not very great as the rains received during the last quarter of the year maintained and helped the spread of the two fungi that attack and destroy it. Demonstrations for utilizing these agencies were made on all estates where it was unknown and cultures of one of the fungi were distributed. Brushing was done wherever the pest was confined to a few branches or worse infected trees were sprayed. A total of 15,000 lbs. of Fish Oil Resin Soap was sold and used in spraying. The life history of two species of scales, *viz.*, Lecanium hemisphericum and Pulvinaria psidii, commonly found associated with green bug on coffee was completed. Considerable progress was made in the investigation of the coffee borer pest. Centres were selected for work against the Kumblihula pest at Sasalu, Siddanamatta, Bisleri, Kaidalu and Yagathi. The number of moths hand picked was 40,497, exclusive of those killed by raiyats in the fields while ploughing. Demonstration of the life history of the pest to raiyats and to children in the schools was made in forty-two villages in seven taluks. Investigations were conducted in connection with mango pests, jola earhead fly, the pest called *Simplica robustalis* attacking harvested ragi, and Bruchids attacking store pulses. Experiments conducted in the insectary have established the interesting fact that a little mercury placed in a dish, in a stone basket or bin, checks considerably the multiplication of the pest in the grain.

Botanical work.

244. The chief work of the department under this head was in connection with plant-breeding work on ragi, rice, sugar-cane, cotton and avare. Fourteen types of hain ragi were tested during the year as compared with eleven types in the previous year. About ninety samples of ragi were collected in Mysore and grown during the year on the farm at Hebbal. A large collection of different varieties of ragi was obtained from other parts of India and about 100 of these were sown on the farm.

245. The work of rearing and testing seedling sugar-canes was continued. New seedlings were grown and the best of the previous seedling canes were cut and used for seed. Many of these showed good growth combined with very high sugar content.

Practical work in association with the people and in co-ordination with other officers.

246. The work of demonstrating and popularising agricultural improvements is meeting with continually increasing recognition on the part of agriculturists in the State, who evince much interest in these matters.

Agricultural publications.

247. One bulletin and three circulars on agricultural subjects were issued by the agricultural department.

Sericulture.

248. The improvement and popularisation of sericulture continued to receive special attention during the year. Three experimental farms were working in the Bangalore district and a class for training men and women in twisting silk was opened at Closepet. Steps were taken to establish a sericultural farm and model rearing house at Kunigal and the farms at Melur, Hoskote and Closepet were shifted to Sidlaghatta, Hindiganal and Thimmasandra. The Sidlaghatta and Hindiganal farms have developed satisfactorily and secured the confidence of the people. The area under mulberry cultivation in the Mysore district was 14,093 acres as against 9,384 acres in the previous year. The Mysore Silk Association has been organizing home tuition to gosha women. Arrangements were made to stimulate mulberry cultivation in portions of Magadi, Chintamani, Mandya, Chikmagalur, Tarikere and Koppa taluks. The construction of a model rearing house at Karihatti in T.-Narsipur taluk was completed.

249. A class for training students in sericulture was added to the A.-V. School at Nelamangala. During the year under report ten fresh scholarships were

sanctioned and the number of students undergoing training was twenty-nine. The sericultural farm started in the Hassan district continued to work satisfactorily during the year. A system of granting loans on easy terms to sericulturists was sanctioned during the year.

250. The number of new kinds of plants introduced from foreign botanical gardens was 442 against 936 in the previous year. Experimental cultivation. The Lal-Bagh.

251. About 500 *camphor* (*cinnamonum camphora*) and 400 Pencil Cedar (*Juniperu procera*) plants raised from seed in the garden nursery, were given to the Forest department for starting experimental plantations in the Kadur and Hassan districts.

252. During the year under report three acres were added to the cultivation area. The construction of the buildings started last year was finished and a further length of the embankment of the main channel was raised from the accumulated silt removed from the channel. The crops under cultivation during the year comprised varieties of potatoes, maize, turmeric, soy beans, almost all varieties of Indian vegetables, asparagus, and sasal hemp. *Refri Indigofera Grandulosa and Lucerne* was sown for further seed improvement and selection. The area under Rhodes grass and Guinea grass was extended to meet the demands of the public for seeds and suckers. The fruit cultivation at the farm consisted of Washington and Ceylon varieties of papayas, the Malabar, Philippine and local varieties of cocoanut, varieties of imported and local plantains, and the Allahabad varieties of *susaida guavas.* Sunkal tank farm.

III. Labour and Wages (1915-16).

253. There was no marked fluctuation in the rates of wages or of cart-hire as compared with those of the previous year. The rates of wages in industrial centres like Bangalore, Mysore, Hunsur and Dâvangere, continued to be high on account of the various industrial activities relating to the Public Works and Railway departments. Beyond the usual temporary exodus of cooly classes from certain maidan taluks to coffee estates in the malnad tracts of the State, in Coorg and on the Nilgiris, there were no abnormal movements of the people in search of labour. The Gold Fields of Kolar, the Cauvery Reservoir Works, the Railway construction in the Kolar, Mysore and Hassan districts, the Manganese industry in the Shimoga district and the arecanut gardens of the malnad continued to attract labourers from the neighbouring British Provinces. A few families of charcoal burners from North Arcot have settled themselves in Closepet and some families of agriculturists have migrated into the Sorab taluk from the Sirsi taluk of the North Canara district. Taking advantage of the provisions of the malnad improvement scheme, some families have settled in three or four villages of the Sagar and Tirthahalli taluks. A few capitalists of Coimbatore who have purchased lands under the Marikanve Reservoir have imported a few families from outside the State. Labour and wages.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1915-16).

254. The work of the department was materially affected by the difficulty experienced in getting machinery from Europe on account of the great war. This encouraged the development of local manufactures in the South of India and some machinery and plant made in the workshops of Bangalore and Madras which under normal conditions would probably have been ordered from England, were obtained for industrial purposes in the State. Department of Industries and Commerce.

255. The system of advancing loans and selling articles on the hire-purchase system has proved of great benefit to the people. Eight applications were pending at the beginning of the year and 66 were newly received making a total of 74 applications involving a sum of Rs. 3,27,270. Of these, 40 applications aggregating Rs. 2,07,070 were sanctioned and 34 applications involving Rs. 1,18,700 were rejected or withdrawn. Applications for takavi loans.

Erection of machinery and plant.

256. At the beginning of the year there were 17 installations, and during the year 32 new installations were started which with those previously started came up to 103. The number of installations that were completed during the year was 35 and of those that were under erection was 14.

Sugar mills and manufacture of jaggory.

257. A practical system of milling sugar-cane with power-driven mills has been evolved. There are no insuperable difficulties in adopting it on a comparatively small scale. During the year under report, 7 sugar-cane installations were worked departmentally, 5 of them being Government installations, one belonging to a private party and one to a co-operative credit society. These mills worked 2,435½ hours and turned out 19,466 maunds of jaggory. Two sugar-cane crushing plants were established for co-operative credit societies, one at Bannur and the other at Sabbenahalli. Of these, the latter turned out 4,207 maunds of jaggory. The Government installation at Agara where steam-heating plant has been installed worked very satisfactorily showing that steam-heating plants are economical and easy to work and will turn out jaggory of good quality. The installation at Kunigal was sold to a private party. A number of private plants also worked well and yielded good results.

Weaving factory.

258. The weaving factory started by the department contained 34 looms of which 25 on an average were working every day. Considerable progress was made in the weaving of silk and gold lace sarees on jacquards. The realizations from the sale of textiles manufactured were Rs. 27,057. The net cost of the efforts to improve hand-loom weaving in the State amounted to Rs. 10,926. The experiments on woollen rugs and blankets made from local wool spun at the Bangalore mills gave satisfactory results. During the year, 348 new fly-shuttle looms were fitted up. Demonstration work was carried on in 38 villages and 291 looms were manufactured and sold to the weavers. It has been decided to establish a cotton mill at Mysore.

Manufacture of sandalwood oil.

259. The proposal to establish an experimental factory for the manufacture of sandalwood oil was sanctioned and necessary plant available at present obtained. The distillation was commenced with 2 stills at the end of the year. A net profit of Rs. 6,434, after allowing a sum of Rs. 2,084 for depreciation, was obtained as a result of the working from 10th May 1916 to 30th June 1916 and of Rs. 3,341 from the experiments conducted before the former date.

Wood distillation.

260. Proposals for the establishment of an experimental plant to deal with 4,000 tons of wood per annum are under consideration.

Button manufacture.

261. Proposals for starting a State factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000 for the manufacture of buttons were sanctioned at the end of the year under report and necessary machinery has been ordered. It is proposed to make buttons of horn, bone, ivory and vegetable ivory. Arrangements have also been made to get a ton of corosos nuts from South America for the same purpose.

Soap manufacture.

262. A satisfactory formula for the manufacture of soap was duly worked out for local materials. A soap plant to turn out five tons of soap a week was sanctioned and it has since been ordered.

Manufacture of tiles.

263. The tile factory at Mysore which formed part of the Industrial school was worked by the department of Industries and Commerce till the 18th June 1916, when it was transferred to a local syndicate. During the year under report, 234,684 roofing tiles and 4,423 ridge tiles were sold. The total receipts including a sum of Rs. 2,600 paid by the syndicate for the stock in hand amounted to Rs. 14,536 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,435. The work in connection with the tile factory at Tirthahalli was in progress under the supervision of the expert. A tile factory was started at Tumkur during the year and work was going on in it.

Manufacture of dye stuffs.

264. After consulting the department of Industries in Madras and the professors of Chemistry in the Indian Institute of Science, a considerable quantity of dyed yarn was prepared and the whole of it was sold at the Madras Exhibition.

Miscellaneous.

265. A plantain fibre-extracting machine of the type used in the Philippine Islands for the extraction of manila hemp was constructed in the weaving factory. On this fact becoming known to the public, applications were received and 21 such machines were made and sold.

Existing manufactures, arts and industries.

266. Besides the industries noticed in the previous year's report, the gold mining industry of Kolar Gold Fields, the prospecting for magnesite by the Tata Iron

and Steel Co. in the Kadakola hobli, the chrome mining operations near Sindhuvalli, in the Mysore taluk, and the extraction of manganese ore by the Workington Iron and Steel Co. of Shimoga were some of the more important industries carried on in the State. Twenty large factories employing 50 or more persons and 50 small ones employing 10 or more on an average per diem worked during the year.

267. The condition of some of the important industries in the State and the arrangements made for the introduction of new industries are briefly described below:—

Bangalore district.—A new tile factory was started at Whitefield and it manufactured various kinds of tiles and flower pots. The rearing of silk worm and the reeling of silk gave employment to a large number of families in the Kankanhalli, Channapatna, Closepet, Devanhalli and Hoskote taluks. The model rearing house and sericultural farm at Channapatna supplied a large quantity of disease-free eggs to raiyats. The Bangalore City Tobacco Company and the Mavalli dye works were closed. The weaving of sadies and the Channapatna Lacquer industry suffered on account of the scarcity of dye stuffs and the enormous increase in their price owing to the present war conditions.

Kolar district.—A new jaggory mill was established at Sabbenahalli in the Goribidnur taluk. The existing mills worked satisfactorily. The total quantity of gold produced by the Kolar Gold Fields was 558,381 ounces approximately valued at Rs. 3,11,32,760 as against 570,886 ounces valued at Rs. 3,28,65,540 in the previous year.

Tumkur district.—Four slate pencil factories were working successfully in the Tumkur town and a fifth is about to be started near Kibbanahalli. Specimens of reeds found in marshy places near Amritur in the Kunigal taluk have been sent to Jessore in Bengal to find out whether they can be utilised for the manufacture of mats. A fibre-extracting machine has been secured in order to introduce the plantain-fibre industry in rural parts and steps are being taken to demonstrate its working.

Mysore district.—A sugar-cane crushing plant and a rice mill were established on a co-operative basis at Bannur in the T.-Narsipur taluk. Altogether 11 rice mills worked in the Mysore district as against 6 in the previous year. Two vegetable dye factories, one at Mandya and the other in the Mysore city, did good work.

Hassan district.—The brass and copper industries at Sravanabelagola and other villages of the Channarayapatna taluk did not fare well owing to the difficulty of getting metal sheets from Europe.

Shimoga district.—A rice mill was installed at Harnahalli and a sugar-cane mill at Holehanasvadi. Considerable progress was made in the tile factory at Tirthahalli and the kiln was completed. The machinery which has arrived is being fitted up.

Kadur district.—Schemes for the establishment of a combined coffee-hulling and bone-crushing mill and a rice-huller at Chikmagalur and a saw mill either at Tarikere or at Tadasa were in course of development.

Chitaldrug district.—In the cotton ginning mills at Davangere 54,65,184 lbs. of cotton valued at Rs. 20,99,401 were ginned and in the cotton presses at the same place 26,960 bales of cotton worth Rs. 29,05,660 were pressed.

268. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State:— Value of manufactures.

No.	District	Value	Remarks
		Rs.	
1	Bangalore	49,18,030	
2	Kolar	2,93,449*	* Excludes the value of gold which was Rs. 3,11,82,760.
3	Tumkur	77,304	
4	Mysore	2,29,38,607	
5	Hassan	22,051	
6	Shimoga	41,013	
7	Kadur	75,69,046	
8	Chitaldrug	55,00,000	
	Total ...	4,13,59,500	

Factories.

269. The following statement shows the number of factories in the State excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the out-turn :—

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of out-turn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	9	370	20,99,401
Do presses	3	172	29,05,660
Do mills	2	1,427	25,44.239
Do spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills	2	62	9,577
Silk filature	1	70	6,687
Woollen mills	2	448	8,46,827
Bone crushing and manure factories ...	2	25	27,929
Dye works	2	45	58,876
Coffee works	2	68	*
Rice mills	14	378	16,15,734*
Oil mills	4	75	2,10,200
Brick and tile factories	4	359	1,10,000
Timber mills	2	79*	50,000
Cigar factories	2	60	1,10,000
Hosiery factory	1	128	1,07,503
Tanneries	3	167	5,95,713
Wheat flour mill	1	20	72,000
Lacquer works	1	12	2,085
Taxidermy works	2	20	14,000
Slate pencil factories	4	90	72,000
Bangle factories	5	50	4,800
Distillery	1	86	3,50,000
Cotton and spinning establishments not classed as mills	2	51	1,715
Saw mill	1	64	41,014

* Complete information is not available.

V. Trade (1915-16).

270. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year under report were as in the previous year food-grains, arecanut, silk, hides, cardamoms, coffee, sugar and cotton, and the principal imports were piece-goods, yarn, rice, dhall, wheat, sugar, salt, metals and kerosene oil. The value of exports excluding gold was about 406 lakhs of rupees and that of imports 241 lakhs of rupees. A fairly large number of sheep was exported from the Kolar district to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. It may be observed that the export trade of all the districts in the State increased owing to the favourable agricultural conditions of the year, while the import trade suffered somewhat on account of the European war.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1915-16).

Co-operative societies.

271. The chief features of the work during the year under report were the consolidation of the working of the existing societies by developing their resources and by increasing their co-operative character, the starting of seven societies for the manufacture of jaggory and hulling of rice, the formation of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank, and the adoption of the form of the report as suggested by the Imperial Government on the recommendation of the Imperial Committee on Co-operation.

272. During the year, 103 societies were newly registered and the registration of 28 societies was cancelled. Thus the total number of societies at the end of the year was 800 as against 725 at the beginning, including 1 Provincial, 2 Central and 15 Federal banking unions in the State. Of the 800 societies, 156 were in the Bangalore district, 145 in the Tumkur district, 110 in the Hassan district, 103 in the Shimoga district, 102 in the Mysore district, 78 in the Kolar

district, 65 in the Chitaldrug district and 40 in the Kadur district. Classified according to their objects, 746 were credit societies, 38 were purchase and sale societies, 2 were production societies, 10 were production and sale societies, and 4 were miscellaneous societies. The total number of members rose from 53,267 to 64,847 and the working capital from Rs. 30,85,747 to Rs. 44,21,688 during the year. The available working capital per member was Rs. 68·18 against Rs. 57·9 in 1914-15. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 20,42,317 against Rs. 14,62,247 in 1914-15. The transactions amounted to Rs. 1,67,07,530 against Rs. 1,31,13,546 in the previous year. The societies had at their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 1,59,626 against Rs. 96,669 in 1914-15.

273. The fifth Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore during the year under the presidency of one of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council. Two district conferences and 31 taluk conferences were held in different parts of the State. On all these occasions, practical questions relating to the working of the individual societies were discussed and steps taken to better the condition of the existing societies. The conferences also helped to rouse the enthusiasm of the people and to spread accurate ideas about co-operation in the villages. The inspecting officers of the department, in addition to their usual inspection work during their tours, inspected 280 Village Improvement Committees and delivered lectures on co-operation, sanitation, education and other elements of village improvement.

Agricultural banks.

274. The number of working agricultural banks during the year was three as in the previous year, *viz.*, those at Palhalli, Hongenahalli and Nanjangud, with a membership of 76 at the close of the year. All these banks have repaid their loans to Government in full. The Nanjangud bank has stopped all business. The surplus money of this bank has not yet been realised. The banks at Palhalli and Hongenahalli transacted some business with their accumulated surpluses. The total instalments of loans outstanding at the end of the year against the agricultural banks, both working and wound-up, exclusive of the two coffee banks, amounted to Rs. 7,52,104 and the recoveries to Rs. 7,00,549, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,869 unadjusted. The total recoveries of Government dues during the year from the working and wound-up banks amounted to Rs. 5,686 towards principal and Rs. 2,012 towards interest against Rs. 7,215 towards principal and Rs. 1,372 towards interest in the previous year. The total realisation towards Government dues from both the coffee banks amounted to Rs. 23,541. The total amount thus recovered from all the banks was Rs. 31,239.

Other companies.

275. On the 31st March 1915, there were 65 companies other than agricultural banks and co-operative societies with a nominal capital of Rs. 72,15,320 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 54,62,568; 4 new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1916, while 4 companies with nominal and paid-up capitals amounting to Rs. 1,57,450 and Rs. 1,57,200 respectively were wound up. There were thus 65 companies working on the 31st March 1916. Of the companies that continued to work 39 carried on business relating to banking combined in some cases with insurance, and 6 were engaged in trading, 2 were mining and prospecting companies, 3 were mills and presses, 2 carried on business on land and buildings and 13 were engaged in other kinds of business. Two literary and two charitable institutions were registered during the year under the Regulation for the registration of literary, scientific and charitable societies. The total number of societies under this Regulation at the end of March 1916 was 26.

VII. Transfers of Land (1915-16).

Transfers of land.

276. During the year under report there were 81 transfers of land by order of courts involving 810 acres as against 177 transfers involving 1,707 acres in 1914-15. The number of transfers by private contracts or gifts was 29,311 involving 4,548,337 acres, as against 15,761 transfers involving 86,133 acres in the previous year. The total extent of land which changed hands during the year as compared with that in the previous year was as follows:—From agriculturists to agriculturists 51,120 acres against 55,629 acres; from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 9,441 acres against 10,294 (revised figure) acres; from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 11,476 acres against 12,185 (revised figure) acres; and from non-agriculturists to

non-agriculturists, 8,761 acres against 7,956 acres. There was thus a fall in the total extent of the lands transferred during the year as compared with the previous year. The net result of the transfers of lands from agriculturists to non-agriculturists and *vice versa* was favourable to agriculturists, an additional extent of 2,035 acres having passed on to the hands of agriculturists as against 1,891 (revised figure) acres in the previous year.

VIII. Condition of the People (1915-16).

Condition of the people.

277. The year under report was generally a prosperous one both to the agriculturists and the labouring classes. The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed, and the out-turn of crops was better on the whole than in the previous year. There was no dearth of fodder or water, and cattle were in a good condition. Ample labour was available for the cooly and the working classes and the prices of necessaries were comparatively low. Owing to the unseasonal character of the rains in parts, the out-turn of coffee in the coffee-growing districts of the State was poor in several of the estates. The money market was tight and the prices of cardamom fell. These circumstances were unfavourable to planters. Public health was on the whole better than in 1914-15.

The Village Improvement scheme.

278. The scheme inaugurated for the promotion of economic and other activities in rural areas worked satisfactorily during the year, so many as 8,271 village committees having been constituted for 14,671 villages as against 7,535 (revised figure) for 13,360 villages in the previous year. Village improvement works at an estimated cost of Rs. 92,061 were sanctioned during the year. Of this sum, the villagers contributed Rs. 47,083 either in cash or in labour and the grants-in-aid by Government amounted to Rs. 44,978. The village committees continued to evince much interest in this work and many works of public utility such as construction of school buildings, sinking wells and opening roads, clearing lantana, and planting trees were carried out through their exertions throughout the State. Conferences of village committees were held in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug districts in order to take stock of the work done by the committees, to discuss the needs and requirements of the rural population and to concert measures and draw up programmes for improving the economic and sanitary condition of the villages.

IX. Forest (1915-16).

State forests.

279. The area of the State forests at the beginning of the year was 2,823·4 square miles and this was increased by 122·97 square miles by the constitution of 14 new blocks. The total area at the end of the year was 2,946·37 square miles. Nine new blocks with a total area of 73·7 square miles were notified under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation and 156·1 square miles were excluded when final notifications constituting fourteen blocks as State forests were issued. In consequence of the additions and eliminations, the area of reserved lands at the close of the year was 608·3 square miles as against 690·63 square miles in 1914-15.

Village forests.

280. In pursuance of the scheme for the constitution of village forests sanctioned last year, 19 blocks with an aggregate area of 14·9 square miles were notified under Sections 4 and 33 of the Forest Regulation. Of these, 10 were in the Mysore, 6 in the Kolar and 3 in the Hassan districts. Under the Village Improvement scheme 30,000 plants were planted by the villagers in avenues, topes and groves in the Chitaldrug district, and they were in a flourishing condition.

Forest settlements.

281. The conduct of forest settlement operations was entrusted to the Revenue Sub-Division Officers during the year; but owing to the other important duties entrusted to these officers much work was not done by them. There were 74 blocks with an area of 670·29 square miles pending settlement or final notification at the commencement of the year. In consequence of additions and exclusions under Sections 4 and 17 of the Forest Regulation, there were 69 blocks with an area of 587·9 square miles pending at the close of the year.

Demarcation.

282. During the year under report, 134 miles and 3 furlongs of permanent boundary lines were newly cut and 3,649 miles of existing lines recleared and improved. Guide lines to the length of 50 miles were marked on either side of the

demarcation lines and 22 miles of preliminary lines were cut and the work of fixing cairns, sign boards, mile and furlong stones, received attention. The cost of demarcation amounted to Rs. 5,617 against Rs. 10,729 in the previous year. The fall in expenditure is due to the poor progress of work in the Shimoga and Kadur districts due to the inefficiency of imported labour.

Forest surveys.

283. An area of 228·7 square miles, inclusive of overlaps and enclosures, was surveyed in addition to the tramway line in the Shankar Forests of the Shimoga district. Field sheets for 16 State Forests were fair-drawn and 19 maps were printed and published, some at Poona and some at Calcutta. One of these was a provincial map of Mysore showing the State Forests notified up to the end of July 1915. Nine hundred and twenty-eight sheets of printed maps were hand-coloured during the year. The expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 11,055 against Rs. 12,161 in the previous year.

Working plans.

284. The working plan report of the forests of the Chamrajnagar range was sanctioned during the year. An Assistant Conservator of Forests was appointed working plan officer in October 1915, and preliminary reports in respect of seven important forests with an aggregate area of 110 square miles in the Shimoga and Umblebyle ranges were submitted by him before the close of the year. All the State forests not covered by the regular working plans were as usual regulated by provisional working plans.

Communications and buildings.

285. New roads to the extent of 4 miles and 5 furlongs were constructed, a total length of 293 miles of existing roads and bridle paths repaired and a dam across the Kesavehalla on the Chikmagalur-Narasimharajapura road was carried out. A programme of main roads, bridle paths and cart-tracks, very essential for opening up the forests in the Shimoga and Kadur districts, was drawn up. The sum spent on new works and repairs amounted to Rs. 10,828. A sum of Rs. 16,532 was also spent on the construction of new buildings and Rs. 4,115 on repairs of old ones. These buildings were mostly lodges and quarters for the subordinate staff. The District Forest Office building at Kolar was completed during the year. Three new wells were sunk and five old ones were deepened. The sinking of two new wells in the Kadur district was taken up, but the works remained incomplete at the close of the year. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 4,180 against Rs. 7,711 in the previous year.

Protection of forests.

286. At the beginning of the year, 42 cases were pending with the magistrates, 69 with the departmental officers, and 1,030 cases were reported during the year, making a total of 1,141 cases. Of the new cases 44 were placed before courts and 986 were dealt with departmentally. Of the 86 cases before the magistrates, 47 were disposed of, 22 involving 44 persons ending in conviction and 10 involving 14 persons in acquittal. Fifteen cases involving 54 persons were withdrawn and compounded subsequently, and 39 cases were pending at the end of the year. Of the remaining 1,055 cases, 984 cases involving 1913 persons were disposed of. Of these, 982 cases involving 1,910 persons were compounded, two cases involving three persons ended in acquittal and 15 cases remained undetected. There was thus a balance of 56 cases pending at the close of the year. The compensation fees recovered in respect of the cases compounded amounted to Rs. 8,480. In addition 139 cases out of a total of 431 cases in respect of injury to sandal trees were disposed of during the year, leaving 332 cases pending disposal at the close of the year.

Offences.

Fire protection.

287. An area of 16,10,742 acres or 54,669 acres more than in the previous year was attempted to be protected and 94·5 per cent of this area was successfully protected. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 34,153 against Rs. 31,360 in 1914-15.

Grazing.

288. As usual the major portions of the forests were thrown open for the grazing of cattle of all descriptions except goats. In all 165,148 cattle and sheep were permitted to graze on payment and under the lumpsum system 114,647 cattle were allowed grazing in the forests of the Chitaldrug district. The Government amrut mahal cattle were allowed free grazing in the Metekuppe and Veeranhosahalli forests. The total amount of actual realizations including arrears under grazing and fodder grass was Rs. 74,692 as against Rs. 58,046 in the previous year, the amount of grazing revenue contributed by the raiyats being only 1·8 per cent of the total revenue. The number of cattle impounded during the year was 5,259 and the fines recovered amounted to Rs. 340.

Protection from injury from natural causes.

289. The spike disease of sandal continued to play havoc in the whole of the Mysore district and portions of the Hassan and Bangalore districts and the Director of Agriculture in Mysore has undertaken its scientific investigation. In the Mysore district, teak seedlings and sapplings suffered some damage from wild beasts. An area of 1,552 acres was cleared of lantana and prickly pear and 159,895 climbers, which were hampering the growth of valuable trees, were cut.

Improvement of forest growth.

290. Natural reproduction was supplemented by coppice shoots and by sowing indigenous tree seeds in the annual coupes. Self-grown seedlings of teak and other valuable species were weeded out and hoed round to assist their vigorous growth. Unpromising hidebound and forked teak seedlings were cut back in Shimoga and Mysore districts to obtain straight and vigorous shoots.

The regeneration of sandal was generally satisfactory throughout the State during the year. Plantations of valuable trees were largely extended and maintained in a satisfactory condition in the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur districts. An area of 336½ acres of casuarina and other plantations was operated upon and dibbled with indigenous seedlings of sandal, honge, etc., in the Kolar and Tumkur districts and measures were taken to start nurseries in all the districts except Shimoga and Kadur for the supply of indigenous seedlings to the raiyats. The Talkad sand dune plantation was extended by another 20 acres and dibbled over with Ippe and other seeds Cultural operations over an area of 2,093 acres were carried on by Beat Guards. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 26,043 against Rs. 20,454 in 1914-15.

System of exploitation.

291. The method of exploitation remained the same as in former years. The total quantity of timber felled and sold was normal.

Out-turn of forest produce.

292. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and other forest produce removed during the year:—

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons cwt.	Remarks
TIMBER.				Trees		
By Government Agency ...	633,763	...	...	38	...	
„ purchasers ...	429,180	...	...	318	...	
„ free grantees ...	2,231	...	...	...	...	
„ right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,065,174	...	...	356	...	
FUEL.						
By Government Agency ...	...	...	...	8,126	6,003	
„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	1,119	83,473	
„ free grantees ...	...	...	...	...	25	
„ right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	9,245	89,502	
BAMBOOS.						
By Government Agency ...	26,109	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers ...	3,458,404	...	...	...	...	
„ free grantees ...	62,044	...	...	...	...	
„ right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,546,557	...	...	...	...	
MINOR FOREST PRODUCE.						
By Government Agency ...	...	...	...	...	10·05	
„ purchasers * ...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total value of forest produce removed by the purchasers was Rs. 3,00,717.
„ free grantees ...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	10·05	

293. In addition to 10,864 sleepers, the quantity of timber sold during the year was 547,986 cubic feet against 871,616 cubic feet in the previous year and the amount realised was Rs. 8,13,243 against Rs. 12,89,583 in 1914-15. Exploitation by departmental agency.

294. The departmental extraction of fuel amounted to 6,003 tons against 4,510 tons in the previous year and the amount realised was Rs. 9,841 against Rs. 4,947 in the previous year. The number of bamboos extracted was 26,109 and they were sold for Rs. 1,812. The realizations on this account in 1914-15 were Rs. 1,983. Timber, fuel and bamboos.

295. The amount realised from the sale of minor forest produce by the departmental agency was Rs. 2,127 against Rs. 11,897 in the previous year. Minor forest produce.

296. As in previous years the exploitation was mainly restricted to the collection of mature sandal trees, stumps and ground-hidden roots. The total quantity of rough wood collected during the year was 994 tons and 7 cwt. Including the previous year's balance, the total quantity available for preparation for market was 2,643 tons and 11 cwt. Out of this, 1,373 tons and 1 cwt. were worked up during the year, yielding 1,095 tons and 9 cwt. of good wood and 142 tons and 10 cwt. of white chips, the remainder having been lost in conversion. The balance of rough wood at the close of the year was 1,270 tons and 4 cwt. The expenditure incurred on the collection of rough wood and preparing good wood amounted to Rs. 26,010 against Rs. 50,666 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that only a small quantity of wood was collected and prepared, the demand being slack. Out-turn of sandalwood.

297. The total quantity of wood sold during the year was 1,926 tons and 9 cwt. and the total revenue derived therefrom was Rs. 17,82,259 inclusive of 141 tons and 3 cwt. of white chips which were sold for Rs. 379. Sandal sales.

298. The total demand for the year including the previous year's balance of Rs. 6,11,253 amounted to Rs. 38,52,396 of which a sum of Rs. 32,74,586 was actually realised, while a sum of Rs. 3,911 was written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,73,899. The following comparative statement shows the details of the actual receipts under several heads:— Financial results, demand and collection.

Particulars	Actual collections for	
	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by Government Agency.—		
(a) Timber	12,85,864	8,13,243
(b) Firewood and charcoal	7,947	9,841
(c) Bamboos	1,983	1,609
(d) Sandalwood	3,87,239	17,82,259
(e) Grass and other minor forest produce ...	11,897	1,283
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers.—		
(a) Timber	1,66,028	1,29,465
(b) Firewood and charcoal	46,512	54,171
(c) Bamboos	50,408	42,989
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	61,116	74,692
(e) Other minor forest produce	2,88,564	3,33,483
(f) Other items	...	...
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	144	311
IV. Miscellaneous.—		
(a) Fines and forfeitures	412	300
(b) Refunds	1,265	2,090
(c) Other sources	23,148	25,773
(d) Rent on toddy trees	3,167	3,074
(e) Sale of elephants	...	...
(f) Other items	1,764	3
Total ...	23,37,458	32,74,586

Expenditure.

299. The total expenditure during the year (exclusive of the charges of Rs. 10,285 relating to Game Preserves Establishment, Rs. 1,951 on account of refunds and Rs. 3,053 relating to the settlement of Mahratta Kunbis) was Rs. 9,06,948 against Rs. 11,68,914 in the previous year. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 5,61,146 was spent under conservancy and works against Rs. 8,25,546 and Rs. 3,48,855 on establishment against Rs. 3,43,368 in 1914-15.

Surplus.

300. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,67,638 against Rs. 10,98,325 in the previous year.

Comparative financial results of sandalwood and other forest produce.

301. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood as compared with other items.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ...	17,82,259	1,81,413	16,00,846	10·17
Other produce	14,92,327	7,25,535	7,66,792	48·64
Total ...	32,74,586	9,06,948	23,67,638	27·69

Saw mill at Kumsi.

302. The mill worked for 311 days in the year and a quantity of 44,397 cubic feet of timber was negotiated. The converted material consisted of railway sleepers, scantlings, reepers, spokes, planks, etc. The expenditure incurred on its upkeep amounted to Rs. 37,918 and the net earnings thus amounted to Rs. 3,095 which works out to a profit of 13 per cent on the capital outlay.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

303. Including the 28 families that were newly settled in the ghats there were 241 families at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 3,053 was spent on the scheme during the year, bringing the total expenditure on this account to Rs. 21,824.

General.

304. Experiments for the antiseptic treatment of inferior timber were started on a small scale in the State. The experimental sandalwood oil factory at Bangalore was fitted up and it commenced work at the latter part of the year under report. In all nearly 29 tons of sandalwood valued at about Rs. 28,750 were supplied to the factory during the year. Fuel to the extent of nearly 990 tons of the value of Rs. 8,900 was also supplied for distilling purposes.

305. A conference of the departmental officers was held at Bangalore and several subjects of importance were discussed.

306. The British Grass Farm Authorities surrendered to the Durbar in April 1916 eighteen excess kavals in the Mysore and Bangalore districts in their possession on certain conditions and some of these have been constituted into State forests. An Assistant Conservator of Forests has been deputed to America and Japan in connection with the study of lumbering, wood distillation, antiseptic treatment of timber and the match, paper and other industries for which forest products are largely required.

X. Mining and Geology (1915-16).

General.

307. During the year, the scheme of reorganization of the Department of Mines and Geology, that had been sanctioned in the previous year, was given effect to and work was done on the lines indicated therein. Special attention was paid to the exploration and investigation of minerals of economic value. Volume XIV of the Geological Records containing a number of technical maps and reports and bulletins on the geology of Mysore and on the mineral resources of the State were published. A geological map of the whole State embodying the main features of the geology of the State and its relation to the minerals and a special map showing the location of the principal deposits in the State were completed. Revised rules for the grant

of licenses to collect corundum were sanctioned. A set of draft rules were prepared during the year for the storage and carriage of explosives, as well as a manual for regulating the office work of the department, and an article on the Geology of Mysore for the new edition of the Mysore Gazetteer. Revised rates of royalty on manganese, chrome, magnesite, etc., were notified. Three probationers were selected in December 1915 in accordance with the scheme of the reorganisation of the department for training in geological prospecting, mining and metallurgical work and were attached to field parties during the year.

Licenses and leases.

308. Notwithstanding the war and the consequent difficulties in regard to staff, transport and supplies, the work on the Kolar Gold Fields was fully maintained and the output of gold has been kept up almost to its normal level. But manganese and chrome suffered to some extent owing to high freights and transport difficulties. Prospecting work and collection of corundum also suffered.

309. During the year, 1 new lease for gold was granted and 7 old leases either terminated or were cancelled. There was a slight decrease in the number of prospecting licenses and a large decrease in exploring and collecting licenses.

310. The following licenses and leases were current at the close of the year under report as compared with the previous year.

	1914-15	*1915-16*
Mining leases	41	35
Prospecting licenses	56	54
Exploring do	25	7
Collecting do	20	4
Total ...	142	100

311. Out of 35 leases, 33 were for gold and 2 for manganese. Of the 54 prospecting licenses, 12 were for gold, 13 for manganese, 5 for chrome, 7 for chrome and magnesite, 3 for antimony, 2 for ochre, 2 for copper, 2 for mica, 2 for garnet, mica, monazite and thorium, 1 for copper and tantalite, 1 for mica, cryolite, tantalite and columbite, 1 for mica and potstone, 1 for mica and asbestos, 1 for iron and 1 for corundum and garnet. Four collecting licenses for corundum were also current during the year.

Number of mines at work.

312. There were 11 mines at work during the year, *viz.*, 9 for gold and 2 for manganese.

313. The following are brief notes about the mining industry connected with the several minerals:—

Gold.

314. Out of the 9 mines at work for gold, 5 mines, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum, Nandydroog and Balghat produced gold and the remaining 4 were non-producing. The development in the Mysore and the Champion Reef Mines was not quite satisfactory. On account of the prevalence of air blasts in the most important stoping areas in the Champion Reef mine, all operations in certain levels were suspended with the result that a great quantity of the most valuable ore reserves was locked up. The development in the Ooregum mine was well maintained, and its outlook and future prospects are of an encouraging nature. The returns of the Balghat mine have of late shown a slight improvement. The option held by the syndicate known as East Betrayaswami, Ld., having expired, all mining operations ceased in May last. No work was done during the year under report in Ahmed's Block. Prospecting operations were in progress for several months in the Plantation Block. No work was done on the gold blocks elsewhere in the State during the year under report.

Gold produced.

315. The output of bar gold during 1915-16 was 558,381 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 3,11,32,760 against 570,886 ounces of the value of Rs. 3,28,65,540 (revised figures) in 1914-15.

Royalty.

316. The total royalty for 1915-16 was approximately Rs. 18,69,931 against Rs. 19,15,803 in the previous year.

Manganese.

317. In respect of this mineral, work was done mainly at the Shankaragudda, Kumsi, and Python blocks in the Shimoga district and in the Peninsular Mineral Company's blocks near Karekurchi in the Tumkur district; the total quantities of

ore mined and sold were 25,121 tons and 18,447 tons respectively against 19,000 tons and 19,629 tons in 1914-15.

Chrome.

318. The quantity of chrome mined during the year was 1,376 tons, of which the greater bulk was obtained from the Shinduvalli mines in the Mysore district, only 100 tons having been obtained from a block in the Arsikere taluk in the Hassan district. The quantity of the mineral sold was 2,196 tons and the royalty payable is estimated at Rs. 1,647.

Magnesite.

319. Mining leases in respect of 3 out of 7 licenses that were current for this mineral were applied for. Large quantities of magnesite were stacked on many of the blocks and about 168 tons were sent to Madras, Sakchi and Kumardabbi in Northern India.

Asbestos.

320. There was one license for this mineral current in the Hassan district and the output of the year was 2¼ tons.

Mica.

321. Little work was done to exploit mica as there was not much demand for the class of the mineral available. A quantity of 912 lbs. was collected and sold, the price realized being Rs. 508.

Antimony.

322. In one of the blocks, a quantity of 3½ tons of antimony was collected and stacked. This is chiefly sulphide ore sorted out from a large quantity of quartz ore material.

Corundum.

323. A quantity of 500 cwt. of corundum was collected in the Koratagere subtaluk but there was no export of the mineral during the year.

Number of persons employed.

324. During the calendar year 1915 the number of persons employed in the mining industry was 28,023 against 27,754 in 1914. Of these, 27,008 were engaged in gold mines alone against 26,290 in the previous year.

Accidents.

325. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines reported during the year was 276 against 227 in 1914. Of these 57 were fatal, resulting in the death of 70 persons and giving a mortality of 2·50 per mille of persons employed. Of the total number of accidents, 14 were due to airblasts and quakes involving the loss of 20 lives.

Prosecutions.

326. Eight persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 6 were convicted and 2 acquitted. In 4 cases not resulting in accidents, 4 persons were prosecuted and convicted for breaches of the above rules. In addition 20 persons were departmentally punished and 34 persons by fines or by the cancellation or suspension of their certificates for less serious offences.

Certificates for mestris and blasters.

327. During the year 1,010 candidates were examined and 988 obtained certificates, 556 as mestris and the rest as blasters.

Geological survey.

328. Only one officer who was available for survey work was engaged on the revision of sheets 11 and 12 and part of sheet 25 in the Shimoga district and on an examination of the manganese and iron ores and limestone in that area. The manganese ores in this area are reported as genetically associated with the numerous veins of magnesian limestone or with certain grey banded schists of a somewhat argillaceous character.

Prospecting and economic enquiries.

329. As regards iron ore, the prospecting work done at the Kemmangundi areas gave satisfactory results and about 1,311 tons of ore were excavated, stacked and sampled. A large body of what appears to be high grade ore was opened up, from which at least half a million tons may be expected and other masses likely to yield a large quantity of lower or more mixed grades have also been shown to exist. It was discovered that considerable quantities of a ferruginous bauxite exist associated with iron ores of the Bababudan hills. Large quantities of this mineral were examined in the Institute of Science. Prospecting work was continued on the limestone deposits of the Tumkur district. It was found by analysis that there were two varieties of magnesia of high and low admixture. Certain areas where the amount of silica is fairly low were located for this mineral and about 20 tons of the two varieties were excavated for experimental purposes. Samples of slate quarried in the Tumkur district showed that they were only the fine chlorite and argillaceous schists which could be split into thin slates. Some experimental work was carried out for the preparation of dead burnt magnesia and magnesia bricks and the results were satisfactory. A design for an experimental kiln was made and sent to the Tata and Iron Steel company at Sakchi with a view to its erection in

Bangalore for further experiments. A quantity of Mysore magnesite was tested for the manufacture of Epsom salt for which there is a great demand in India and excellent salt was prepared. But the cost of sulphuric acid to be employed in its manufacture would even in normal times be equal to the market value of the salt itself. The deposits of Kaoline at Kekri, Asgod and Kókkod were prospected and sampled. They might be useful for local porcelain or pottery work or for the manufacture of fire brick. Several tons of asbestos were obtained from the Hassan district and fiberized in an impact pulverizer. The yield was a fluffy fibre which is very short and of low tensile strength and unsuitable for many of the purposes for which asbestos is used. It might prove a good insulating material. An investigation was made as to the possibilities of extracting clean sodium carbonate from the alkaline deposits near Mandya and other places, but no conclusive results have been obtained. The other mineral products to which attention was paid during the year were antimony, lead, zinc and silver ores, pyrites, sulphuric acid, calcium cyanide, electrolytic alkali and bleach, graphite, ochres, and sands and other materials for glass making.

330. Representative samples of ores and minerals of economic importance were selected, arranged and labelled and collections are being added to and improved constantly. During the year 12 books were purchased for the library and 327 publications were received in exchange for the publications of the department. Geological museum and library.

331. During the year 47 analyses and assays were made for the department. Of these, 4 were for gold and silver, 2 for antimony, 4 for iron ores, 9 for magnesite, 26 for limestone and lime, 1 was for pyrites and 1 for chromite. Laboratory.

332. Under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, 301 licenses were granted during the year 1915. The magazines and the licensed premises were periodically inspected and their general condition was found to be satisfactory. No theft of explosives occurred during the year. There were 3 cases of illegal possession of explosives on the Kolar Gold Fields, and the persons concerned therein were convicted. In addition, there were 2 more cases under Explosives Regulation and 3 persons involved in one of the cases under the Explosives Regulation were convicted and one case was pending disposal at the close of the year. There was also an instance of unlicensed manufacture of fireworks and the person concerned was prosecuted and fined. An accident in connection with the use of explosives was reported from the Tumkur district, 3 were reported from the Bangalore district, and 15 from the Kolar Gold Fields. In 3 out of 15 accidents in the Kolar Gold Fields, the persons at fault were themselves killed and in another accident, the men responsible suffered such grievous injuries that any further action against them was considered unnecessary. In an accident costing 3 lives, 2 persons were prosecuted and convicted and in the remaining 10 accidents, 12 persons were concerned and they were dealt with departmentally. Inspection of explosives.

XI. Public Works (1915-16).

333. During the year under report, the following administrative measures were given effect to :— Administrative measures.

1. A superintendent of "Dam Works" was appointed and placed in charge of I and II Divisions of the Cauvery Reservoir Works with a view to afford some relief to the Superintending Engineer in charge.

2. The Public Works workshop was constituted into an independent unit with a Superintendent in charge.

3. Two new temporary sub-divisions were formed for the construction of a new tank at Nadasala and the restoration of the Deepambudhi tank, both in the Tumkur district.

334. The total grant for the year under report, under all heads as finally sanctioned, amounted to Rs. 72,05,976, and the total outlay including contributions Grant and outlay.

V-38 N16 (B) 1543

amounted to Rs. 66,47,665 against Rs. 70,28,449 in 1914-15. The following statement gives the details under the several fund heads :—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	63,21,160	55,90,371	−7,30,789
Irrigation Cess Fund	2,47,000	2.09,755	− 37,245
Local Fund General	79,650	75,795	− 3,855
District Funds	4,64,215	4,16,070	− 48,145
Municipal Funds	.....	—858	− 858
Village School Fund	89,865	58,586	− 31,279
Palace Fund	4,086	6,109	+ 2,023
Total ...	72,05,976	63,55,828	−8,50,148
Contributions ...	.....	2,91,837	...

Under municipal works there was an expenditure of Rs. 858 without a corresponding grant and an expenditure of Rs. 2,023 in excess of the grant under Palace Funds. Both these were contribution works.

335. The net lapses during the year under all fund heads amounted to Rs. 8,50,148 against Rs. 4,90,981 in the previous year.

336. The more important public works executed during the year by the department are briefly indicated below :—

Irrigation works.

337. *State Funds.*—There were 102 original major irrigation works in progress during the year against 135 in 1914-15 and the expenditure incurred on them amounted to Rs. 2,68,929, of which Rs. 2,54,540 was spent on tanks and Rs. 14,389 on channels. This is exclusive of the expenditure incurred on the Cauvery Reservoir and allied works, on which a sum of Rs. 24,07,347 was spent. This sum was made up of Rs. 18,58,314 on tanks and Rs. 5,49,033 on channels.

The Cauvery Reservoir.

338. The Cauvery Reservoir Dam was raised to a height of 60 feet in the river bed and 75 feet at the flanks. The storage of water available at present is sufficient to guarantee the supply of 9,321 electric H. P. to the Kolar Gold Mines under the first three installations and of nearly 5,000 H. P. under the fourth installation which was carried out in the preceding year. Consequently the channel conservancy operations which had been conducted in the summer months of the previous years for securing the requisite flow of water for the Power Works at Sivasamudram at an annual cost of about Rs. 50,000 (now saved) were dispensed with during the year.

339. The uninterrupted flow of water having been secured, the development of sugar-cane cultivation under the existing canals has become possible. The left bank low level canal was practically completed and the right bank canal excavated for a length of eight miles from the head works. Water is now supplied for irrigation in the greater portion of the completed lengths.

340. The aqueduct across the Vitlapur stream for the extension of the Hemagiri channel was completed and water supplied to all the lands commanded by the extension of the channel, *viz.*, 900 acres. As regards the Mandagere channel, the new anicut across the Hemavati was founded throughout the river bed and masonry completed up to coping level. The head and scouring sluices were also constructed and the old channel was improved. Water was supplied in the extension channel to about 2,100 acres of new land. Work in the matter of opening out a right bank canal from the Chamaraja anicut was confined to the excavation of the main and branch channels during the year, though the masonry works are yet to be constructed. Water was supplied in the first 22 miles of the channel commanding an area of over 4,000 acres, with the help of accommodation bridges and temporary sluices.

Tanks.—Good progress was made on the flanks of the new tank across the Vadli stream, Hunsur taluk, as also on earthwork to the bund of the new tank across the Maralavadi stream near Mavatur, Kankanhalli taluk. The restoration of the Tagadur Kommanakere tank, Nanjangud taluk, and the construction of new

tanks at Nidasala, Kunigal taluk, and Ravanhalli, Chiknayakanhalli taluk, were also taken up. For various causes, work was slow on the restoration of the Melur tank, Hunsur taluk, Manchipatna-Hutchakere tank, Nagamangala taluk, and the Bolappanahalli tank, Closepet sub-taluk. Rock-blasting in the approach in front of the right weir of Timmappanaikanahalli Agrahara tank, Sidlaghatta taluk, was done during the year and the filling in of the breach was completed during the previous year for feeding the tanks in the Tarikere valley. The excavation of a channel and the construction of cart-bridges and relieving weirs were in progress during the year.

Channels.—The construction of a new anicut across the Bhrigu river was nearing completion. Eleven miles of channels were excavated and masonry work was started. On the Sriramadevaru channel, the construction of revetment of No. 4 deviation channels and of cart-bridges and the substitution of cast-iron pipes for the broken Mangalore pipes, were carried out during the year.

341. The outlay on irrigation minor original works was Rs. 21,157, of which Rs. 15,351 was incurred on tanks and Rs. 5,806 on channels.

Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme.—The working out of this scheme has been entrusted to the Revenue department. Out of a total grant of Rs. 3,66,452 placed for this purpose at the disposal of the civil officers, only Rs. 69,188 represents the outlay incurred by the maramat department under the control of the Revenue Commissioner. Thus there was a lapse of over 2½ lakhs which works out to 55 per cent.

The irrigation cess fund.—Of the expenditure of Rs. 1,77,870 incurred on works alone, Rs. 96,423 was expended on the repair and maintenance of major tanks, and Rs. 81,447 on the annual maintenance of and the special repairs to the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts. The river channels maintained during the year were 946 miles in length, irrigating 115,573 acres of wet and garden lands yielding a revenue of Rs. 7,02,812. The cost of the conservancy establishment employed on the supervision of these channels was Rs. 13,184. This establishment attended to the annual maintenance of the channels under the Public Works department and also to the distribution of water during the irrigation season under the Revenue department. Damages sustained by three irrigation works during the year were promptly attended to.

State Funds.—The year's expenditure on civil buildings amounted to Rs. 6,03,967 against Rs. 7,46,143 in 1914-15 and its distribution by departments was Administration Rs. 17,792; Law and Justice Rs. 21,943; Jails Rs. 9,060; Police Rs. 34,059; Medical Rs. 1,43,823; Forest Rs. 1,895; Land Revenue Rs. 41,697; Excise Rs. 386; Religious Rs. 700; minor departments Rs. 8; and Miscellaneous Rs. 2,36,837. Buildings.

342. The following were the more important works in progress during the year:

1. *Bangalore.*—Electrical installation and other additional works required for the new wing blocks of the public offices at Bangalore occupied by the Public Works section and the Chief Court were in progress; the construction of a parapet wall to the extension in the Revenue Survey offices was completed during the year and the work on the new girls' school at Bangalore made satisfactory progress. The ground floor of the Technological Institute in the compound of the Mechanical Engineering school at Bangalore was practically completed, except for the plastering and fixing of shutters for the doors and windows. Office and laboratory blocks were completed at the Public Works workshop.

2. *Mysore.*—Installation of electric lights in the commercial section, erection of a special staircase for the use of the Public Library and the conversion of a room into a lavatory with the necessary fittings were carried out in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore. The General Hospital at Mysore was practically completed during the year except for the sanitary and electrical fittings. In the new residential block of the Palace, the interior and exterior plastering including ornamental scroll work and perforated stone parapet walls were finished and decoration work such as plaster of Paris ceiling and ornamental tile flooring, etc., were in progress. The buildings intended as guests' quarters for Europeans and Indians were completed and made available for use during the Birthday week. A building for the accommodation of the members of the Representative Assembly was also completed. The two main gateways at the north gate of the Fort at Mysore were completed with the rear wings and guard rooms.

Nanjangud.—The construction of a taluk cutcherry was started in the year.

Hassan.—The new High School building was almost completed. Only plastering, flooring, construction of tiffin rooms and a few other miscellaneous works remained to be done.

Under repairs to civil buildings the year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 99,443. Among buildings of archæological interest or architectural importance, repairs of which were in hand during the year, may be mentioned the temples at Kurudamaley, Shikarpur, Pillangere, Haranhalli, Koramangala and Honnawar.

An outlay of Rs. 48,028 was incurred on the construction and repairs of certain military works. Of this amount Rs. 25,797 was spent on accommodation for troops and Rs. 3,093 on miscellaneous items. Lines for the accommodation of a half squadron of the Local Service Regiment at Waddarpalya, Mysore, were completed according to the sanctioned estimate. The construction of out-houses for officers' quarters and some improvements to sowars' quarters were taken in hand. The Barr sepoys' huts and officers' quarters at Bangalore were completed and handed over to the military department. In the Imperial Service Lancers' lines 3,000 feet of stoneware pipes were laid and 1,400 feet of drains constructed. The Barr lines at Tumkur were completed and handed over to the military department. Most of the work on officers' quarters was completed, only flooring remaining for want of Cudapa slabs. Repairs were done to the roads in the Imperial Service lines at Bangalore and the Barr huts at Chitaldrug, Jagalur and Molakalmuru.

The Village School Fund.—The total grant from this fund was Rs. 89,865, and the expenditure was Rs. 58,586 incurred in the construction and repair of small school buildings in different parts of the State. There was thus a lapse of Rs. 31,279.

Contribution works.—The expenditure under this head relates to works carried out by the Public Works department from sources not specified in the Public Works Budget and amounted during the year to Rs. 2,91,837 including Rs. 36,801 spent by the civil officers on irrigation works, such as restoration and repair of tanks and channels. Under civil buildings, the works dealt with relate to the construction and repairs of muzrai buildings or those of a charitable or private nature and the annual maintenance of Protestant cemeteries in the State. On the improvement of Ghaty Subrahmanyaswami temple at Maklidrug Rs. 7,511 was spent during the year, bringing the total expenditure on the work to Rs. 40,699 against the grant of Rs. 44,865. A chattram and a road from the Maklidrug station were completed. The dam near the temple at the Nugu anicut was raised to the full level.

Communications.

342*a*. The total expenditure under "communications, original" was Rs. 1,66,199 against Rs. 1,69,485 in 1914-15, of which Rs. 69,003 was from State Funds, Rs. 46,468 from Local Funds General, Rs. 48,291 from District Funds, and Rs. 2,433 from contributions. Of the total outlay Rs. 70,263 was spent on roads, Rs. 59,286 on bridges and ferries, Rs. 32,578 on accommodation for travellers and Rs. 4,068 on telephone lines. A few rocky obstructions on the surface of the bridle path on the Sagar-Bhatkal road were removed, the remaining road dams were built and the work was completed in all respects. The metalling of 61 furlongs of the Chikmagalur-Tarikere road was done during the year and collections were made for another 16 furlongs. The work of reconstructing the Bangalore-Mysore telephone line was started by the Electrical department during the year. On the important work of bridging the Bhrigu river two arches were completed and the last pier was started. Owing to heavy floods in the river work had to be stopped towards the close of the year. Good progress was made in the construction of the bridge across the Tungabhadra at Honnali. Work was started during the year in connection with the construction of three bridges on the Tirthahalli-Hulikal road.

The expenditure under repairs to communications amounted altogether to Rs. 8,97,392. Of this Rs. 5,71,983 were got from State Funds, Rs. 20,962 from Local Funds General, Rs. 3,04,447 from District Funds. During the year 1,984 miles of State roads and 3,522 miles of district roads were maintained in a fair state of repair. Of these 3,704 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance during the year was on State roads Rs. 277 per mile, and on district roads Rs. 85 per mile. The total length of telephone lines maintained during the year

(Depart... Library)
Accession No. 1543
Date.....

in the interests of the State service generally and in connection with the water-supply services in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and on the Kolar Gold Fields was 185·75 miles. In this are not included the lines maintained by the Palace and the State Electrical department. The total outlay on repairs to travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges and musafirkhanas was Rs. 17,382 against Rs. 20,516 in the previous year.

342*b*. The expenditure on miscellaneous public improvements undertaken during the year under report was Rs. 2,64,180 on original works and Rs. 1,37,224 on repairs making a total of Rs. 4,01,404 paid from State Fund. From contribution, original works costing Rs. 1,83,446 were carried out and repairs costing Rs. 21,836 were executed. Of the total expenditure on miscellaneous public improvements, both original and repairs, Rs. 31,565 were spent on improvements to towns, Rs. 30,261 on sewerage and drainage, Rs. 3,14,265 on water-supply and Rs. 26,885 on miscellaneous items.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

The following were some of the more important works in progress during the year.

Bangalore.—Works costing Rs. 9,737 were done to the drainage and roads in the Basavangudi extension and works costing Rs. 13,993 to the roads and drains in the Malleswaram extension. Two tunnels were completed over the railway line for facility of approach to the northern extension of Malleswaram. The drains in the first main road and house connections with gully traps in all the conservancy lanes were completed in the Shankarpur extension. Stables and motor and carriage sheds in the Cubbon Park were completed and handed over to the General Secretary. The Chamarajendra Water Works of the Bangalore City including the Jewell filters were maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 96,188. The net amount charged to State Funds, after debiting to the several bodies using the water on payment their share thereof was Rs. 22,203. The works, machinery and plant were all maintained in an efficient condition. In the aggregate 377,725,000 gallons of water were pumped during the year, of which 12,490,000 gallons were utilized for washing filters, cleaning storage tanks, etc., and 1,016,000 gallons were added to the stock in the reservoir. The balance of 364,219,000 gallons represents the quantity of water supplied to consumers in the Bangalore City. The Jewell filters received for treatment 813,235,000 gallons and issued 786,342,000 gallons of pure water. There was a great demand for house service connections. The total connections at the close of the year were 1,598.

Mysore.—Fair progress was made during the year on the scheme for laying pipes for watering certain roads and improving the supply to high level bungalows and mansions. The construction of a high level reservoir was taken in hand. Certain works for improving the appearance of the Jewell filters attached to the Vani Vilas Water Works were executed during the year. The maintenance of the water works itself during the year cost Rs. 52,087. This was met partly from the general water cess of the municipality and the cost of excess water consumed. The balance of Rs. 30,499 was charged to State Funds. The works were maintained in a satisfactory condition. The motors pumped 368,899,000 gallons of water during the year. There were 106 house service connections given in the year and the total number of connections in force at the close of the year was 1,163.

Kolar.—The outlay on the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works for the year was Rs. 76,160; and the total quantity of water pumped was 440,000,000 gallons. The revenue realized from the sale of water was Rs. 2,05,490, yielding a net income of Rs. 1,29,330 on the year's working of the scheme. The works, machinery and plant were maintained in an efficient condition. The work of roofing the storage reservoir at Champion Reefs was nearing completion. All the trucks and iron work required for the work were manufactured in the Public Works workshop.

Davangere.—In connection with the scheme for the supply of water to the town, the construction of pure water and subsidence tanks, alum houses, elevated reservoir, telephone line and staff quarters, were completed. A filter plant was also erected. The whole work made very satisfactory progress in the year.

Nanjangud.—The water supply arrangements neared completion during the year. After trial-pumping water will be soon turned on into the service pipes.

tablishment d tools and ant.

342*c*. The total establishment charges amounted to Rs. 9,86,117 against a modified grant of Rs. 10,12,500, resulting in a saving of Rs. 26,383. The proportion of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds was 17·8 per cent. The expenditure incurred on tools and plant was Rs. 80,971 out of a grant of Rs. 1,15,157.

eneral.

342*d*. The final decision of the Government of India in the matter of the award of the Cauvery Arbitration Committee has rendered possible the undertaking of the construction of the second stage of the Cauvery Reservoir project at Kannambadi after the completion of the first stage. When the whole work is completed it will bring under irrigation over 125,000 acres of additional land in the Mandya, Malvalli, Nagamangala and T.-Narsipur taluks. Preliminary estimates for the second stage have been prepared. The block system of irrigation introduced in connection with the Marikanave Reservoir continued to work satisfactorily and tended to improve the health in the canal area. The lands available for irrigation have been divided into plots of convenient size to suit the ordinary raiyat as well as the man of capital and enterprise. The scientific regulation and economic distribution of water was another measure tried during the year. The scheme was introduced under 8 selected tanks, one in each district. There has been an appreciable increase in the area under cultivation under all these tanks. Where water-supply was precarious it has become regular and systematic. Where even one crop was not possible before, two crops are now harvested.

Gauging operations were undertaken during the year in various parts of the State with a view to investigate losses by evaporation in tanks and ascertain discharges in streams for the purpose of considering the possibility of generating power. Under the Cauvery Reservoir Arbitration Award such a measure in the case of the Cauvery and its tributaries was of special necessity.

In the Public Works workshop various articles worth Rs. 47,000 were manufactured. In addition the usual repairs to the machinery, tools and plant of the several water-supply installations, Government motor cars, the Government Press, etc., were executed. A beginning was made in the manufacture of agricultural implements and various kinds of machine tools to meet the demands of the various technical departments including the railway department. The various officers of the department inspected a fair number of offices and works.

XII. The Electrical Department (1915-16).

Grant and outlay.

343. The total original grant for the year 1915-16 was Rs. 17,03,600 and the actual outlay was Rs. 12,92,763. There was thus a lapse of Rs. 4,10,837. The amount spent under capital and revenue expenditure of the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 11,37,221 excluding an outlay of Rs. 1,06,851 for the Fourth Installation and Rs. 48,902 for the Fifth Installation works.

Capital works.

344. During the year the outlay on capital works excluding the outlay on the Fourth and Fifth Installations was Rs. 2,40,468 against the grant of Rs. 4,05,800 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 1,65,332. The most important works that were carried out under this head were :—

(1) Completion of the construction of the quarters for the Assistant Chief Line Inspector and Telephone Mestri at Kankanhalli; extension of houses for remodelling the Bangalore transmission line; construction of operators' quarters, a musafirkhana, and coolies' quarters at Sivasamudram; (2) construction of overhead ground wire throughout the whole of Sivasamudram-Kolar section of the transmission lines; (3) installing telephone service from Sivasamudram to the head works, Dhanakere and Madhavamantri anicuts: (4) deviating the telephone line for remodelling the Bangalore transmission line; (5) installing one bank of air-blast transformers and motor generator sets in the "A" Station, Bangalore City, and for carrying out extensions to the interior power and lighting in the Bangalore City; (6) installing motor generator sets in the "B" and "C" Stations and for extension of interior power and lighting in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for providing additional lights and for the extension of interior power and lighting in the Mysore City. All the work connected with the Sivasamudram-Kolar transmission line and the whole plant at both these stations, including the

new transmission line, were under operation. The installation of aluminium lightning arrestors and the construction of the over-head ground wire have given very satisfactory results and there were no interruptions to Kolar service due to lightning. The reconstruction of the Mysore transmission line and the erection of the over-head ground wire throughout the line were practically completed.

Revenue expenditure.

345. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,53,369 including Rs. 2,98,305 set apart for depreciation, and Rs. 1,17,433, on suspense account against the grant of Rs. 7,14,800. Deducting these and also a sum of Rs. 18,099 being the charges on account of direction, accounts, etc., the actual working expenses were Rs. 4,19,532 or about 18 per cent of the gross revenue earned during the year.

Contribution.

346. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 12,92,763 on the works of the department, a sum of Rs. 1,26,322 was expended on contribution works as against Rs. 57,596 in the previous year.

Power and plant.

347. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram during the year was 90,392,109 units as against 86,350,615 units in the previous year. Of the power generated, 81,506,539 units were supplied to the Mining Companies at the Kolar Gold Fields, 6,176,719 to the Bangalore City and 2,708,852 units to the Mysore City. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore City, 1,002,270 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so that the net power utilised in the Bangalore City was 5,174,449 units. The usual repairs necessary for the upkeep of plant at the several stations were attended to, existing governors of the 11 units of turbines were renewed with oil pressure governors and improvements were effected to No. 12 turbine. The nozzles of certain turbines were renewed. The Kolar service was changed over from 35 to 70 thousand volts and all high tension switching apparatus of the old type were replaced by up-to-date remote control ones. Many important works could not be put through during the year as the requisite materials were not procurable from Europe on account of the war.

Lighting and power installations.

348. At the end of the year under report, there were 71 power service installations in all, exclusive of those at the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields, against 59 in the previous year. Of these, 35 were in the Bangalore City, 20 in the Mysore City, 15 in the Civil and Military Station at Bangalore and one in the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of interior lighting installations was 2,349 against 1,875 in 1914-15, of which 933 were in the Bangalore City, 372 in the Mysore City and 1,044 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total number of street lights was 3,609 against 3,207 in 1914-15, of which, 1,403 were in the Bangalore City, 1,026 in the Mysore City, 1,025 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 150 in the Kolar Gold Fields. The scheme for the reduction of rates for the consumption of power by small industrial concerns and the waiving of the minimum charges on all motors introduced in November 1914 very materially increased the load factor of small installations in Bangalore since January 1916.

Revenue.

349. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 3,42,114 the total demand for the year 1915-16 was Rs. 27,69,976 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 23,38,632 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,31,344 still to be recovered. The aggregate outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme from the beginning to the close of June 1916 was Rs. 1,07,46,390 including the outlay on the IV and V installations. The gross earnings from the scheme amounted to Rs. 2,35,78,311 of which a sum of Rs. 6,19,391 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the depreciation fund deposited with Government. Deducting from the gross earnings a sum of Rs. 1,24,05,107 of which Rs. 45,90,200 represented the working expenses, Rs. 34,43,056 depreciation fund and Rs. 43,71,851 the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realised from the scheme for 14 years was Rs. 1,17,92,595 or an average of Rs. 8,35,185 per year. Deducting again from the net profit, the total capital invested on the scheme, including the amount spent for the IV and V installation works, the net suplus is Rs. 10,46,205, apart from the depreciation fund.

Financial results.

Interruptions

350. During the year, there were 258 interruptions to the service as against 244 in 1914-15. Of these, 15 were due to lightning, 13 to interference, 42 to line trouble, 41 to generation station trouble, 33 to receiving station trouble and 114 to unknown causes. In addition to these, there were 29 pre-arranged

shut-downs on account of repairs and alterations at the generating and receiving stations.

351. Owing to the improvements effected to the Kolar-Sivasamudram and Mysore-Sivasamudram transmission lines the interruptions due to lightning were none on the former and only a few in the latter line.

Accidents.

352. Considering the complicated and extensive nature of the work involved in the remodelling of the transmission lines and the transforming stations, it is satisfactory to note that there were only 10 accidents. In 8, the persons concerned received minor injuries and the remaining two cases proved fatal.

Maintenance of channels and river condition.

353. During the dry season silt in the forebay was removed. All check drains and revetting were kept in a satisfactory condition. The roads within the bluff limits were maintained in good order. The supply of water in the Cauvery river was sufficient during the year, the required quantity of water having been stored in the Cauvery reservoir during the low water period. The supply necessary to meet the demands was regulated by letting down water into the river from the reservoir as required.

XIII. Railways (1915-16).

General.

354. During January 1916, the services of Mr. C. D. Dove Wilson were replaced at the disposal of the Government of India and Rao Bahadur K. Krishna Iyengar assumed charge of the department as Officiating Engineer-in-Chief and Agent in addition to his duties as Officiating Secretary for Railways. Subsequently the offices of the Engineer-in-Chief and the Agent were combined with that of the Secretary for Railways. Mr. G. Richards, who is employed on the investigation of railways to connect Mysore with the west coast, was appointed Consulting Engineer for the Mysore State Railways, and Mr. D. G. Dani, whose services have been lent to the Durbar by the Government of India, was appointed Superintending Engineer for construction and open lines. The office of the Agent was strengthened by the addition of a Deputy Agent who is also Under Secretary to Government in the Railway department. An Engineering Assistant and a Secretary to the Agent were also appointed so that the department might be self-contained. The Mysore Railway Committee met six times during the year and dealt with some of the large and important questions engaging the attention of the department.

Open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

355. The length of the open lines of railway owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company remained the same as during the previous year, *viz.*,

Broad gauge	...	...	... 9·88 miles
Metre gauge	...	...	... 401·29 miles
		Total	... 411·17 miles

Aided lines worked by the State.

356. The construction of the section from Kolar to Chikballapur of the Kolar District Railways was undertaken and the line as far as Chintamani, a distance of 29·79 miles, was opened for traffic of all kinds on 6th March 1916; and the rest of the line, *viz.*, from Chintamani to Chikballapur was under construction. The gross earnings of the section from Bowringpet to Chintamani (40·71 miles in length) during the year amounted to Rs. 61,663 and the expenses to Rs. 37,592 or 60·96 per cent of the former, leaving a net earning of Rs. 24,071 which represents a return of 1·59 per cent on the capital outlay up to the end of the year.

Lines under construction.

357. The progress made on lines under construction is indicated below.

The Mysore-Arsikere Railway.

358. Good progress was made on construction work on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway line. With the exception of the erection of girders, the bridgework across the Lakshmanathirtha, the Cauvery and the Hemavati has been completed.

The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

359. The construction of the line was undertaken by Government on behalf of the Company. As the Company was not able to raise the entire capital required for its completion, Government undertook to advance the balance of capital required as joint owners and gave the Company the option of paying back the amount later on. The section between Yelahanka and Devanhalli was opened last year, and on 1st August 1915 a further distance of 14·23 miles from Devanhalli

Accession No.... 55

to Chikballapur was opened for all kinds of traffic. Thus the total length of the line now open for public traffic is 28·95 miles and the remaining portion, *viz.*, the section between Yelahanka and Bangalore (10·28 miles in length) is under construction by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

360. The total capital outlay incurred on the line up to the end of the year was Rs. 8,68,646. The gross earnings of the open section of the line up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 68,134 and the net earnings to Rs. 28,577.

The Tarikere-Narasimharaja-pura tramway.

361. The original object of undertaking this project was to have a cheap tramway to carry forest produce, but it was subsequently developed into a scheme for a tramway to carry all classes of traffic, including passengers. This line is financed and worked by the State. A section of this line was opened for traffic in May last, but has now been closed and measures are in hand to improve the entire line. The total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 2,98,767 and the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 7,714.

Surveys and new projects.

362. During the year the 2′—6″ line from Shimoga to Arasalu was improved and re-aligned for a metre gauge railway. A reconnaissance survey was started during the year for locating a railway line down the Kogar Ghats at the boundary of the State to Bhatkal on the west coast. Estimates were sanctioned by Government for a detailed survey of a line to Frazerpet along the north bank of the Cauvery starting from a station near Hampapur on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway. The survey of a branch line on 2′—0″ gauge from Tadasa Station on the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway to Hebbe (12 miles in length) was completed. A survey of a tram line from Mysore to Kakankote was started and a reconnaissance survey for extending the 2′—0″ tram line from Narasimharajapura to Koppa and on to Sringeri was taken up.

Receipts.

363. The gross receipts from the railways owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 38,61,625 as against Rs. 36,60,000 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,01,625, due to larger movements of food grains, raw cotton, jawari, oil seeds and salt, as well as to a general improvement in passenger traffic. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 20,54,574 or 53·20 per cent of the gross receipts against Rs. 20,33,791 or 56·27 per cent in 1914-15. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 18,07,051 as against Rs. 15,80,224 in the previous year, thus giving a return of 7·06 per cent on the capital outlay as against 6·12 per cent in the previous year.

Expenditure and general results.

364. The total outlay up to the end of June 1916 was Rs. 2,55,87,525. Deducting a twentieth share of the surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net amount credited to the State during the year was Rs. 18,07,051 against Rs. 15,80,224 in the previous year. Again deducting from the above sum the guaranteed interest of Rs. 10,88,514 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801 the net profit to the State was Rs. 6,35,141 which represents a return of 6·9 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State on open lines, *viz.*, Rs. 92,04,724.

Capital outlay during the year on lines under construction and surveys.

365. The amount of capital expenditure incurred on surveys and railway construction during the year was Rs. 19,92,501. Out of this a sum of Rs. 16,00,207 was spent on State lines, Rs. 3,58,125 on aided and private lines guaranteed by the State and Rs. 34,169 on surveys.

Accidents.

366. During the year under report there were on the State lines 28 accidents to persons, 37 derailments and 203 other accidents of a minor character.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1915-16).

Post and Telegraph Offices.

367. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph departments of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State at the beginning of the year was 400. Two new offices were established and three were closed during the year under report, bringing the total number to 399 at the close of the year. These consisted of 4 head offices, 102 sub-offices and 293 branch offices. Out of the 399 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 54, *viz.*, 4 head offices and 50 sub-offices. There were no offices devoted exclusively to telegraph work during the year under report.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1915-16).

NOTE.—*The figures given in this section and in Appendix XXII for 1914-15 are based on Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.*

Cash balance.

368. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 72,26,539 against Rs. 1,01,08,057 in 1914-15.

Demand.

369. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1915 amounted to Rs. 29,00,503 against Rs. 27,81,769 on the 1st July 1914. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,86,13,212 against Rs. 2,70,20,114 in 1914-15. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 3,15,13,715. Deducting the amount of Rs. 50,677 remitted during the year the net demand was Rs. 3,14,63,038 against Rs. 2,97,00,985 in 1914-15.

Collection.

370. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,79,91,041 against Rs. 2,68,00,482 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads the total receipts during the year were Rs. 4,19,62,099 against Rs. 3,85,28,609 in 1914-15.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

371. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 34,71,997 against Rs. 29,00,503 in 1914-15.

Variations under receipts.

372. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and receipts under debt heads are given in appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below:—

Land Revenue—Increase Rs. 4,54,503. The favourable seasonal conditions of the year led to better collections in the year under report than in the previous year.

Mining Royalty and Leases.—Increase Rs. 1,16,700. This is a fluctuating item of revenue depending as it does on the quantity of the out-put of gold and on the time taken by the mining companies to pay the royalty due for which three months' time is allowed according to the terms of the lease. In the year under report the revenue realised under this head included the payment for 13 months instead of as usual only that for 12 months. This was on account of the new arrangements entered into by the Imperial Government with the mining companies during the last year for deposit by the latter of their gold with the Mint-Master in Bombay and payment of royalty in England on his certificates.

Forest Revenue.—Increase Rs. 10,07,346. The increase was almost entirely under sandalwood. The demand for sandalwood, which had practically ceased in 1914-15 on account of the European war, gradually revived during the year under report. This favourable condition rendered it possible to realise Rs. 14,67,440 more than in the previous year under sandalwood. There was also some increase under miscellaneous receipts. These increases were partly counterbalanced by a falling off of Rs. 5,13,785 under timber due to the fact that timber operations were not conducted on the scale of the previous year as the major portion of the supply required for the State Railway Construction Department was made in 1914-15.

Excise Revenue.—Increase Rs. 1,96,658. The increase was chiefly under country spirit, duty on sale of ganja and miscellaneous. The increase of Rs. 21,869 under duty on sale of ganja was due to the enhancement of the duty on ganja from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0 per seer during the year. During the triennium ended 30th June 1916 the rate per gallon of arrack tendered by the contractors for the manufacture of arrack was less than the rate fixed by Government for the issue of arrack from depôts. The difference in these rates during the previous three years aggregating in all to Rs. 1,43,339 which was outstanding in the accounts under an advance head was adjusted in the year under report by credit to the revenue head as profit on arrack. This accounts for the increase under miscellaneous.

Stamps.—Increase, Rs. 62,222. The receipts from stamps have for some time been slowly but steadily increasing as a result of larger trade and monetary transactions. The increase was both under court-fee stamps and general stamps.

Miscellaneous other receipts.—Increase, Rs. 89,627. This increase was made up of small improvements over the previous year's actuals under almost all the heads comprised under this group. The principal items of such increase were educational and medical receipts due in the former case to the increase of pupils in all classes of institutions and in the latter to an increase from hospital receipts and value of medicines sold and from contributions from municipal and district funds on account of Local Fund Dispensaries.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—Decrease, Rs. 13,73,401. The principal cause of the decrease was under surplus revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract. During the year under report only a sum of Rs. 1,10,041 was received as the surpluses for the years 1911-12 to 1914-15 as against the sum of Rs. 9,22,940 received in the previous year on account of the second instalment of the accumulated surpluses of all the previous years. The next item of decrease was interest on investments under which there was a falling off of Rs. 5,10,108 This was due to the realisation of some short term investments for meeting the outlay on the capital works programme of the year. The reduction under sale proceeds of water is mainly due to a change in the procedure for accounting for excess water charges recovered in Bangalore which were shown in the accounts for 1915-16 as reduction of working expenses instead of as revenue as in the previous year. The decrease under other miscellaneous receipts was chiefly under unclaimed deposits.

Commercial services (net).—Increase, Rs. 6,32,604. This increase was both under railways and the Cauvery Power Scheme. The increase under railways was under both coaching and goods. As a result of the completion of the IV Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, the sale of more power to the mining companies and of absence of any need for rebate owing to the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir the net revenue was larger than in the previous years. Increased rate of £12 charged per horse power per annum since July 1915 to the mining companies as per terms of the agreement, additional power and lighting installation in Mysore and Bangalore and the recovery of old items of arrears also contributed to the excess.

Debt Heads.—Increase, Rs. 22,42,931. This increase was mostly under deposits, advances and loans.

373. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,78,13,440 against Rs. 3,67,54,957 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 409,82,924 against Rs. 414,10,127 in the previous year. They were less than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 9,79,175. Expenditure.

374. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below:— Variations under expenditure.

Refunds.—Increase, Rs. 60,644. The registration and surcharge fees on arrack shops in the Mysore and Bangalore City municipalities aggregating Rs. 58,141 due for three years commencing from 1913-14 paid in 1915-16 to the two municipalities accounts for the increase. This and some small increases in the refunds of Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps account for the excess over the previous actuals under this head.

Revenue collection charges.—Increase, Rs. 85,680. The increase is principally under land revenue remuneration to shanbhogs and patels on account of the payment during the year of arrear claims of previous years.

Administration.—Decrease, Rs. 51,35,095. This large difference between the actuals of the previous and current years was on account of the payment during the previous year of His Highness's War Fund contribution of 50 lakhs included under the head Army in the accounts for 1914-15. Leaving this item out of account, the decrease amounted only to Rs. 1,35,095. This decrease was principally under Forests due to comparatively smaller outlay on timber operations than in the previous year. There were some fluctuations under the other heads which nearly neutralised each other.

Public Instruction.—Increase, Rs. 2,32,453. The increase as compared with the previous year was due to the reorganisation of the inspecting staff, the introduction of the scheme of practical instruction in the different parts of the State, opening of new secondary and primary schools, extension of the compulsory education scheme into new centres, the opening of two additional normal schools in Bangalore and Chitaldrug, new aided schools started, larger grants for improvement of indigenous schools and for furniture and appliances to existing and new schools, the allotment of additional scholarships in the Training College, Mysore, and in the district normal schools, and to the grant-in-aid of Rs. 12,000 paid to the Hindu University at Benares.

Medical charges.—Decrease, Rs. 50,822. This was due chiefly to savings in establishment and a comparatively smaller outlay on the purchase of Europe medicines.

Commercial services capital outlay.—Decrease, Rs. 37,53,281. As the Mysore-Arsikere Railway which is the biggest work on hand and the other smaller lines of railway neared completion the outlay during the year under report was comparatively less than in the previous year. The outlay on Cauvery Power Scheme was also less as the IV Installation works were practically completed during the past year.

Public works.—Decrease, Rs. 4,19,804. This decrease was entirely under original works and was due to the smaller outlay on the Cauvery Reservoir and allied works.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 30,823. This increase was mainly under interest and agricultural charges. The increase under the former was chiefly in connection with the interest paid on temporary loans raised during the year to carry on the programme of capital works and that under the latter was on account of the larger outlay incurred on demonstration works, the establishment of a new experimental farm in Chitaldrug and the formation of a dairy and breeding station at the Hebbal Farm.

Cash balance.

375. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 82,05,714, of which Rs. 62,28,761 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 13,20,872 in the Bank of Madras and Rs. 6,56,081 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

Invested surplus.

376. The total investments at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 273,14,400, of which the nominal value of the Government of India rupee securities was Rs. 2,08,81,900.

Indebtedness.

377. The main items of indebtedness were.—(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs of rupees.*—As no amount was paid during the year towards the liquidation of this loan, the balance which remained unclaimed at the close of the year was the same as at the beginning, *viz.*, Rs. 33,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 Sterling.*—The sinking fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1915 to Rs. 90,00,560. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 3,63,963.

378. The amount at the credit of the fund on 31st March 1916 was Rs. 93,64,523 and the nominal value of the Government of India securities of the fund stood at Rs. 93,72,600.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on 1st July 1915 was Rs. 68,58,633 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1915-16, withdrawn and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively Rs. 28,98,714, Rs. 7,014, Rs. 2,01,901, Rs. 34,57,752 and Rs. 7,803. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 65,00,707.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of Rs. 20 Lakhs.*—To the credit of the sinking fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1916 a sum of Rs. 13,33,333.

II. Excise—(1915-16).

379. The following were the chief administrative measures in the Excise department during the year under report :— Administrative measures.

380. The detective department organised tentatively was allowed to continue till the end of December 1915, while the office proper of the Superintendent was allowed to be wound up by the end of February 1916.

381. The rate of duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas.

382. The rate of tree-tax on date and cocoanut trees was raised from Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively.

383. Date toddy shops in certain taluks of the State were disposed of on the system of triennial leases.

384. Sanction was accorded to the levy of railway cess in localities where the imposition of such cess was ordered on all items of excise revenue, on which local cess was being levied.

385. Certain preparations of opium were exempted from the operation of the Opium Act.

386. The Tarikere taluk was reconstituted into a separate range.

387. The contract distillery system continued to be in force during the year, and certain improvements were effected to the distillery buildings. Distillery.

388. The quantity of spirits manufactured during the year amounted to 480,329 gallons, 23 drams. Inclusive of the opening balance of 20,866 gallons, 5 drams at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 501,195 gallons, 28 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the distillery inclusive of the issues to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to 461,309 gallons and 12 drams. The wastage amounted to 1,488 gallons and 21 drams and the quantity taken up for methylation was 1,190 gallons and 15 drams, leaving a closing balance of 21,243 gallons 25 drams in terms of 25° U. P. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 72,633 gallons and 18 drams of 25° U. P. and 1,455 gallons and 12 drams of 30° U. P. of ordinary spirits, 112 gallons of rectified spirits and 1,552 gallons of rum, as against 66,724 gallons, 31 drams, 116 gallons and 1,520 gallons respectively in the previous year. There were no issues to Coorg during the year under report. Manufacture and stock.

389. The number of bonded depôts in the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69. There were 738 arrack shops against 749 in the previous year. Bonded depôts and arrack shops.

390. The consumption of arrack amounted to 383,144 gallons, 36 drams against 377,163 gallons, 50 drams in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,980 gallons, 37 drams. Consumption of arrack.

391. The incidence of consumption of arrack in the State as a whole was 3·42 drams per head of population as against 3·37 drams in the previous year. In the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields the incidence per head of population was 42·9, 17·4 and 48·9 against 39·1, 18·4 and 54·4 in 1914-15. Incidence of consumption.

392. The number of foreign liquor shops was 26 against 27 in the previous year and the number of licenses issued was 37 as against 44. The consumption of foreign liquor decreased from 33,062 gallons 24 drams in 1914-15 to 29,991 gallons 34 drams in the year under report. Foreign liquor.

393. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,514 as against 2,524 in 1914-15. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy to these shops was 396,014 date, 8,747 cocoanut and 8 palm trees as against 450,106 date and 8,587 cocoanut trees in the previous year, and outside the State, *i.e.*, in the British Territory 14,932 date and 5,225 cocoanut trees as against 11,126 date and 1,662 cocoanut trees in 1914-15. The percentage of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 62·3 as against 60·23 in the previous year. Date toddy.

394. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 612 against 639 in 1915-16. The number of bagani trees tapped during the year was 16,668 as against 17,938 in 1914-15, showing a decrease of 1,270 trees. Bagani toddy.

Country malt liquors. Beer.

395. As in the previous year there were two beer taverns in the Kolar Gold Fields area, one being exclusively for the sale of English draught beer and the other for the sale of country beer. The consumption of country beer fell from 29,043 gallons, 41 drams in 1914-15 to 25,014 gallons, 23 drams during the year under report.

Akkibhoja.

396. The number of akkibhoja shops remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 35.

Intoxicating drugs. Ganja.

397. The number of ganja shops licensed during the year was 258 as against 255 in the previous year. The quantity consumed was 9,610 seers as against 9,366 seers in the previous year.

Opium.

398. The opium required for consumption in the State was as usual obtained from the Madras store house. The number of shops licensed during the year was 110 against 111 in the previous year and the quantity consumed was 1,308 seers, 33 tolas as against 1,160 seers, 60 tolas in the previous year.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

399. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,318 against 4,385 in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·87 villages and every 1,321 persons against one shop for every 3·82 villages and every 1,301 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

400. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and tree rent on Government trees as well as arrears of the previous years amounted to Rs. 60,37,982 as against Rs. 59,89,032 in the previous year. Inclusive of a sum of Rs. 33,926 being the gain on the sale proceeds of opium and of Rs. 4,056 being the proportionate share of the Central Distillery Establishment charges recovered from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the gross demand for the year was Rs. 60,75,964 against Rs. 60,23,172 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 2,172 was remitted against Rs. 9,925 in 1914-15 and the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 59,09,297, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,64,495 as against Rs. 1,69,251 in 1914-15. The percentage of collection was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 97·2. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess, the tree rent credited to other departments and the amount paid to inamdars on account of the toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 55,45,208 as against Rs. 55,06,297 in the previous year.

Incidence of excise revenue.

401. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Rs. 1-0-5 against Rs. 1-0-4 in 1914-15. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-7-5, Re. 0-8-2, Re. 0-0-7·1 and Re. 0-0-2, respectively, as against Re. 0-7-4, Re. 0-8-2, Re. 0-0-6·04 and Re. 0-0-1·8, respectively, in the previous year.

Expenditure.

402. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 3,36,826 as against Rs. 3,48,735 in the previous year, or 5·6 per cent of the total gross receipts against 5·9 per cent in 1914-15.

Surplus.

403. The surplus revenue of the year under report was Rs. 52,08,382 against 51,57,562 in the previous year.

Protective and preventive measures.

404. The expenditure on account of secret service and rewards amounted to Rs. 479 against Rs. 369 in 1914-15 and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 4,981 against Rs. 3,960 in the previous year. During the year 3,263 cases involving 3,900 persons were reported against 2,990 cases affecting 3,882 persons in the previous year. The majority of these offences were as in the previous year in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, 3,746 cases affecting 4,614 persons had to be dealt with during the year.

The following statement shows the disposal of these cases :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Warned	720	840
Fined or compounded by departmental officers	2,046	2,370
Dealt with by magistrates	362	528
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	158	207
Total ...	3,286	3,945

At the close of the year 401 cases involving 569 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 59 cases involving 100 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1915-16).

General.

405. During the year under report the stock of blank water-marked papers was transferred from the custody of the Superintendent of Stamp Manufactory to that of the Superintendent of Stamps. Foreign bill, share transfer, and notarial stamps of different values were supplied by surcharging court fee adhesive labels of the new design of the same or nearest value with the name and value of these stamps.

Stock.

406. The value of the stock at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 14,31,045 which with stamps of the value of Rs. 18,98,789 received in the course of the year from the Stamp Manufactory, the local depôts, etc., brought the total up to Rs. 33,29,834. Of these, stamps of the value of Rs. 12,01,137 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 52,652 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,76,045 worth of stamps. This stock includes the obsolete, share transfer, and foreign bill stamps of the value of Rs. 4,16,697. Thus the stock actually fit for the succeeding year's issue was of the value of Rs. 16,59,348.

Stamp revenue.

407. The total amount of revenue realised from stamps was Rs. 11,50,698 against Rs. 10,82,075 in the previous year. Court fee, general, receipt, and copy stamps mainly contributed to the increase.

Expenditure.

408. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 49,210 as against Rs. 59,820 in the previous year. The decrease was due to diminished expenditure under the head *refunds*.

Inspection.

409. All offices in the Tumkur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Hassan districts were inspected during the year under report by the Commissioner of Stamps and the *ex-officio* Stamp Inspectors.

IV. State Life Insurance (1915-16).

Proposals.

410. There were 2,079 proposals during the year as against 1,623 in the previous year. Of these, 1,624 were accepted, 688 being for first Insurance and 936 for further insurance. Two hundred and eleven were rejected, 139 temporarily on medical grounds, 72 finally on medical and other grounds; and 244 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

411. Of the 1,624 policies issued, 2 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,622 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 9,06,184 on a monthly premium of Rs. 3,344.

Claims during the year.

412. During the year, 70 policies held by 37 persons assuring a bonus of Rs. 51,491 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 22 persons holding 36 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 15,975 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 2,757, and 85 persons holding 155 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 72,003 died during the year. Of these last, 17 died of plague, 18 of fever, 11 of lung complaints, 7 of heart-disease, 11 of diseases of the digestive organs, 1 of cholera, 3 of nervous affections, and 17 of other causes including 1 of small-pox.

Income and expenditure.

413. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1915, was Rs. 32,63,063. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 4,92,504, of which a sum of Rs. 3,74,665 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 1,17,839 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,44,881 of which a sum of Rs. 1,33,199 was spent in the payment of bonuses, etc., and Rs. 11,682 on account of establishment and contingencies including medical fee. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 36,10,686. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management of the total income were 29·42 and 2·37 as against 27·93 and 2·13 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 35·28 per cent of the total liability as against 36·86 per cent, in 1914-15 the fall being due to the increased liability of reversionary bonus additions.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

414. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme, *i.e.*, 1891, up to the end of the year under report was 21,866, of which 11,295 were of first and 10,571 of further insurance, and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 1,20,08,919 including reversionary bonuses to all policies in force on 30th June 1912. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 18,132 assuring a total bonus of Rs. 98,13,082 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 32,699. Of the remaining 3,734 policies, 2,971 involving a net bonus of Rs. 17,96,797 were completely discharged and claims on 290 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,48,646 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and fifty-two policies were not realising *premia* under the rules and 221 were incomplete at the end of the year 1915-16. Of the 2,971 policies that were completely discharged, 1,737 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 9,01,591 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured, 712 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 5,83,838 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 159 assuring a bonus of Rs. 94,343 by cancellation, 320 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,00,701 by surrender and 33 assuring a bonus of Rs. 12,360 by forfeiture. Ten policies were automatically adjusted as the *premia* in arrears equalled the bonus payable.

415. There was one admission to the Family Pension Branch during the year which was subsequently withdrawn.

416. The State Life Insurance was extended to the non-official public in December 1915 and the rules under which it was to be worked have been since issued and business has been commenced.

V. Government Savings Banks (1915-16).

Number of accounts.

417. The number of current accounts on the 1st of July 1915 was 14,574. During the year under report 2,215 new accounts were opened, 210 dead accounts were revived, and 2,241 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There thus remained at the close of the year 14,758 accounts or 184 more than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts 727 with a balance of Rs. 3,73,644 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,610 with a balance of Rs. 3,27,590 were security deposits, 1,935 with Rs. 11,80,064 were deposits on behalf of minors, and the remaining 10,486 accounts with a balance of Rs. 46,19,409 were ordinary deposits. The number of dead accounts was 14,512 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 65,528.

Classification of depositors.

418. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 42, 4, 5, 5, 1 and 43 as against 42, 5, 4, 5, 1, and 43 in the previous year.

Deposits.

419. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 68,58,633. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 28,98,714 as against Rs. 31,47,560 in the year previous; the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 7,014 and the total interest due on the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,01,901. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 34,57,752 as against Rs. 41,93,286 in the previous year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1915-16 was Rs. 7,803. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 65,00,707. The amount of deposits was less than that of withdrawals by Rs. 5,59,038.

Private accounts.

420. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 12,421 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 57,99,473 which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 467 on each account against Rs. 501 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

421. The deposit of Rs. 57,99,473 held by depositors on their private account on the 30th June 1916 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-0-3 per head of population against Rs. 1-1-6 on the 30th June 1915.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1915.)

Births.

422. The total number of births registered in the State during 1915 was 114,253 against 115,866 in 1914, the birth rate being 20·03 per one thousand of population against 20·30 in the previous year. Compared with the mean ratio of births during the past five years, *viz.*, 19·09, there was an increase of 0·94 per mille of population. This increase was most marked in the Shimoga district where it rose from 21·73 in 1914 to 24·30 in 1915. The birth rate exceeded the death rate in all the districts except Kadur. Of the total number of births, 58,613 were boys and 55,640 were girls.

Deaths.

423. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 88,580 against 106,482 in 1914 or 15·53 per thousand of population, against 18·66 in 1914 and 19·09 the mean of the past five years. The decrease was common in all the districts. The general decrease in the death rate in the State during the year was due to the absence of any widespread epidemic of plague, cholera or small-pox. The year was generally healthy. The number of deaths among men was 45,776 and among women 42,804. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 15·89 among men and 15·17 among women. The largest number of deaths was in December and the smallest in May and June. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among old persons of 60 years and above and among children up to 5 years of age.

General.

424. With a view to secure better registration of vital occurrences, revised rules were issued during the year, providing among other things, for stricter and more frequent scrutiny of the village registers by the officers of the sanitary and revenue departments. In municipalities, the local medical officer has been constituted the registrar of births and deaths. The various local bodies including village improvement committees are required to pay better attention to the local sanitary problems. Necessary action is being taken to make the registration of births and deaths compulsory by legislation.

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1915.)

Sanitary works.

425. During the year under report, the Sanitary Board considered the schemes connected with the improvement of certain drainage areas and the formation of an extension in the Mysore City. The works of a sanitary nature carried out by municipalities consisted of the construction and repairs of wells, improvement of drains and the removal of congestion. A large quantity of work of a sanitary nature was also carried out by the Public Works Department at a large outlay and also by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. The projects that were in progress during 1915 were the drainage of the Imperial Service Lines, Bangalore, filling in insanitary pits in Shimoga, and drainage of extensions and construction of a pipe sewer to lead off the distillery and tannery refuse at Bangalore. Projects were also prepared or were under preparation in connection with the drainage of 7 stations and the water-supply of 12 stations. The water-supply project for Davangere town was completed.

Village sanitation.

426. During the year under report, a grant of one lakh of rupees was made for the improvement of rural water-supply. The Village Sanitary Regulation was newly introduced into 110 villages thus bringing the total number of villages in which the regulation is in force to 10,043. In 455 villages separate places were set apart for storing manure, making the total number of villages thus treated for the purpose 7,091.

Malnad improvement scheme.

427. The chief items of work relating to the sanitary department undertaken by the malnad improvement committees were the provision made for new wells and the improvement of the old ones, the free distribution of quinine, preparation and distribution of leaflets and pamphlets in Kannada on health matters, and the inspection of a number of villages for purposes of general sanitary improvement. During the year, 14 vaccinators were employed in the three malnad districts, three dispensaries in the Shimoga district were converted into semi-itinerant ones, 9 midwives were deputed for training, and a disease survey of the malnad was directed.

Inspection.

428. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected 12 towns and a number of villages and the District Sanitary Officers inspected a fairly large number of towns and villages. The system of medical inspection of school children was continued, and 10,468 children were treated for common ailments.

General.

429. During the year, the District Sanitary Officers and District Sanitary Assistants were on duty connected with inoculation, vaccination, site inspection and lecturing on sanitation and public health. In order to complete the cadre of District Sanitary Officers, 2 licentiates in medicine and surgery were sent with scholarships to Madras to receive the necessary training in sanitary science, in addition to the 2 candidates similarly deputed during 1914.

430. Schemes for a systematic medical inspection of school children and the sanitary inspection of school buildings were sanctioned. As an adjunct to the medical inspection of schools the instruction in Hygiene of the teachers under training in the normal schools has also been ordered.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1915.)

Staff.

431. The strength of the vaccination staff during the year under report consisted of 7 Deputy Inspectors and 134 vaccinators including the temporary additional vaccinators entertained under the malnad improvement scheme in the districts of Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan.

Operations.

432. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 110,744 against 137,735 in the previous year. The district staff of vaccinators performed 69·04 per cent of the total number of operations, the municipal vaccinators 17·55 per cent and the medical subordinates at the dispensaries including the staff of the Vaccine Institute 13·41 per cent. The number of cases of primary vaccination was 103,390 against 126,511 and of re-vaccination 7,354 against 11,224 in the previous year.

433. The number of successful cases under primary vaccination and re-vaccination in which the results were known were 96,646 and 3,590 against 117,993 and 4,459 respectively, in 1914. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 17·54 against 21·44 in 1914.

Inspection

434. During the year, the District Sanitary Officers examined 5,012 cases of vaccination. The District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors examined 62,511 persons, of whom 22,523 or 36·03 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 24,111 or 38·57 per cent signs of small-pox, and 15,877 or 25·40 per cent were unprotected; similarly, medical subordinates examined 48,878 persons. Of these, 27,673 or 56·62 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 9,331 or 19·09 per cent signs of small-pox, and 11,874 or 24·29 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

435. During the year, there were 3,990 deaths from small-pox against 13,654 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 0·70 against 2·39 in 1914.

Expenditure.

436. The total expenditure on vaccination, excluding that of the Vaccine Institute, amounted to Rs. 25,071 against Rs. 24,233 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-4-0 as compared with Re. 0-3-7·8 in 1914.

General.

437. During the year under report, vaccination was made compulsory in 5 municipal towns. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of vaccinators in 18 places.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1915.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

438. During the year, 710 calves were purchased in addition to the 11 calves that remained in the institute at the commencement of the year. Of these, 688 calves were inoculated, 31 died prior to inoculation and 2 remained unvaccinated at the close of the year. Of the 688 calves inoculated, 135 were rejected on account of the unhealthy condition of vesicles, 6 died during the development period and the remaining 547 calves yielded vaccine enough for 222,292 cases. Thus each calf yielded vaccine enough for 406·39 cases against 500·21 cases in the previous year. A quantity sufficient for 158,139 cases was issued to district vaccinators and medical and sanitary officers, and the quantity supplied to stations outside the Mysore State consisted of 57,394 units.

Receipts and expenditure.

439. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 4,836 against Rs. 4,774 in 1914. The total expenditure during the year including the cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 10,763 against Rs. 10,061 in the previous year.

General.

440. During the year, 41 candidates were trained as vaccinators against 29 in 1914. Of these 6 were stipendiary pupils deputed for training by the Secretary of the malnad improvement committee.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1915.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

441. The number of medical institutions at the beginning of the year was 160. The Female Dispensary at Champion Reefs which had been closed during the year 1914 was re-opened during 1915, thus bringing the total number to 161 at the end of 1915. Their classification is as follows:—

21 State public, including 7 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
118 Local Fund.
4 Private aided.
2 Private non-aided.
8 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

442. The number of beds for men and women in the 136 state public, local fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the 7 special hospitals) was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 411 and 407 respectively.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

443. The number of patients treated in the special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital during the year was 91 against 100 in the previous year. The income from, and the expenditure on account of these wards amounted to Rs. 3,726 and Rs. 568 against Rs. 2,903 and Rs. 565 respectively in 1914.

Number of patients treated.

444. The number of in-patients treated in the 136 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 11,036 against 10,855 in the previous year, and that of the out-patients 1,538,343 against 1,404,668 in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year.

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men	5,712	300·66	663,479	3,850·10	669,191	4,150·76
Women	3,987	131·74	311,961	1,923·53	315,948	2,055·27
Children	1,337	47·01	562,903	3,260·02	564,240	3,307·03
Total ...	11,036	479·41	1,538,343	9,033·65	1,549,379	9,513·06

Nationality of patients.

445. The nationality of patients treated was as follows:—

	1914.	*1915.*
Europeans and Eurasians	13,462	13,658
Hindus	1,054,378	1,159,613
Mahomedans	300,376	326,166
Other classes	47,307	49,942

Diseases treated.

446. The number of admissions under the most common diseases is shown below:—

	1914.	*1915.*
Malarial fevers	222,569	260,060
Injuries	109,388	115,121
Diseases of the eye	162,774	200,978
Diseases of the respiratory system	111,830	119,565
Rheumatic affections	51,980	48,872
Dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	287,606	295,690
Diseases of the nervous system	35,858	38,759

The number of cases of tubercular diseases treated was 3,170 against 2,422 in 1914.

Surgical operations.

447. Surgical operations were performed on 48,388 patients including 44 who remained under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of these, 46,944 were cured, 1,261 relieved, 37 were discharged otherwise, 104 died and 42 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 48,344 principal operations performed during the year, 2,111 were major and the rest minor operations. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 1,003 against 916 in the previous year.

Disposal of in-patients.

448. Out of 11,036 in-patients treated, 5,915 were cured, 2,378 relieved, 1,746 discharged otherwise, 803 died and 194 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Expenditure.

449. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the seven special hospitals) and of the local fund and private aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,52,365 against Rs. 4,48,437 in the previous year.

Midwives.

450. The number of midwives on duty during the year was 124 against 120 in 1914. They attended to 8,419 cases against 8,439 in the previous year. Each midwife attended on an average to 68 cases against 70 in 1914. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended by them was 0·77 against 0·45 in 1914.

State non-public and railway dispensaries.

451. The total number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public and the 8 railway dispensaries was 137,104 against 106,615 and the number of operations performed in them was 3,406 against 3,194 in 1914. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 80 for men and 23 for women.

Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

452. There were 41 Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries working during the year. The number of patients treated in them was 328,763 against 314,391 in the previous year.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1915.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum.

453. On the 1st January 1915, there were 213 lunatics in the Asylum, and during the year there were 137 admissions, bringing the total number of patients treated to 350. The number of persons discharged was 100, of whom 54 were cured, 40 improved, 4 not improved, and 2 otherwise discharged.

Age, sex and nationality of patients.

454. Of the total number of patients admitted, 97 were between 20 and 40 years of age, 22 between 40 and 60 years, and 18 were below 20 years. Of the 137 admissions, 103 were men and 34 were women; and 98 were Hindus, 29 Mahomedans and 10 Christians.

455. Out of 137 cases admitted, the causes of insanity were not ascertainable in 65 cases. Of the remaining cases in which causes were ascertained, there was predisposition in 56 cases and 16 cases were due to exciting causes. Causes of insanity.

456. On the first day of January 1915, there were 27 criminal lunatics and 10 were admitted during the year, making a total of 37 (33 men and 4 women). There were 9 discharges, leaving 28 at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the lunatics was 28·92 against 27·72 in 1914. Criminal lunatics.

457. At the beginning of the year 1915, there were 49 patients and 33 were admitted during the year, making a total of 82 (54 men and 28 women). Of these, 21 were discharged, and 10 died, leaving 51 patients at the close of the year. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

458. As usual, special care was taken of the weak and the emaciated; and the excited persons were given open air rest and treatment combined with tub-baths and sleeping draughts. The number of inmates treated for diseases other than insanity was 112 giving a daily average of 10·39. Health of the lunatics.

459. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour was 59·84 against 66·45. Employment of lunatics.

460. At the beginning of the year, there were 10 patients and 13 were admitted during the year, making a total of 23 (18 men and 5 women). There were 14 discharges leaving 9 at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,755 was recovered from private patients on account of maintenance charges. Private patients.

461. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 31,348 against Rs. 28,343, the increase being chiefly under establishment and diet. The cost of the maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station was Rs. 7,011 against Rs. 6,528 in the previous year. Deducting the receipts from various sources, the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 19,615 against Rs. 18,015 in 1914. Cost.

462. Every attempt was made to keep the inmates cheerful and happy by periodical treats, gramophone entertainments, etc. The quarters for the matron and additional cells for female insanes were completed during the year. General.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

463. At the beginning of the year, there were 46 patients and 20 were newly admitted during the year, making a total of 66 (50 men and 16 women). Of these, 18 were discharged and 11 died, leaving 37 inmates at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 27·89 against 29·35 in 1914. Strength of the Asylum.

464. The usual treatment by chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was adopted. Treatment.

465. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 4,045 against Rs. 4,277 in 1914. Cost.

466. Four men and one woman from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were admitted to the Asylum during the year, and a sum of Rs. 207 was received on account of the maintenance of these patients. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

467. The inmates of the Asylum grew their own vegetables. A public-spirited citizen supplied a local vernacular paper and 16 books for the use of the inmates of the Asylum. The Gokhale Social Service League presented 72 books for the Asylum Library and arranged for a treat to the lepers which was very greatly appreciated. General.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

468. The number of in-patients during the year was 937 against 954 in the previous year. Of these, 673 were labour cases and the remaining 264 cases related to diseases peculiar to women. Of the 937 patients, 918 were discharged cured, 9 relieved and 10 died. In-patients.

469. The total number of out-patients treated was 16,437 against 15,329 in the previous year, the daily average being 88·33 against 91·92. Out-patients.

Nationality of patients.

470. The number of in- and out-patients according to nationality is shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	74	844	918
Mahomedans	56	2,863	2,919
Hindus	807	12,725	13,532
Other classes	...	5	5
Total ...	937	16,437	17,374

Surgical operations.

471. Surgical operations, both major and minor, were performed on 1,440 patients, of whom 876 were cured, 558 were relieved, 3 were discharged otherwise and 3 died.

Cost.

472. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 16,821 against Rs. 14,301 in 1914.

Training of midwives.

473. There were 3 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the year under report and 7 were taken on during the year, making a total of 10. Of these, 3 pupils passed out and 7 were under training at the close of the year.

(4) MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL AT ROBERTSONPET.

In-patients.

474. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 375 of which 214 were labour cases and the remaining 161 were cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the total number, *viz.*, 375 patients, 301 were cured, 71 relieved and 3 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 11·59.

Out-patients.

475. The number of out-patients treated was 13,823. The daily average number of out-patients was 91·76.

Nationality of patients.

476. The number of in- and out-patients treated according to nationality is shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians	101	1,454	1,555
Mahomedans	18	1,152	1,170
Hindus	255	4,102	4,357
Other classes	1	7,115	7,116
Total ...	375	13,823	14,198

Surgical operations.

477. Surgical operations were performed on 309 patients. Of these, 287 were cured, 19 were relieved and 3 died.

Cost.

478. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 8,173.

Training of midwives.

479. During the year, one pupil midwife was taken on for training.

(5) THE VANI VILAS HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

General.

480. The designation of "Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital" was changed into "The Vani Vilas Hospital."

In-patients.

481. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 562, of which 345 were labour cases and the remaining 217 were cases relating to diseases peculiar to women. Of the 562 patients, 470 were cured, 42 relieved, 15 discharged otherwise, 23 died and 12 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Out-patients.

482. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 12,242 against 10,339, the daily average attendance being 111·36.

Nationality of patients.

483. The number of in- and out-patients treated according to nationality is shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians	16	212	228
Mahomedans	105	3,784	3,889
Hindus	429	8,230	8,659
Other classes	12	16	28
Total ...	562	12,242	12,804

484. Surgical operations were performed on 1,737 patients including one case of the previous year. Of these, 1,727 were cured, 3 relieved, 6 died and 1 remained at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

485. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 13,838 against Rs. 10,423 in the previous year. Cost.

486. During the year, 4 pupil midwives passed out and 5 were under training. Training of midwives.

(6) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

487. The total number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 562 against 785 in 1914. Of the 562 patients, 1 was treated for small-pox, 80 were treated for plague, 4 for cholera and 477 for other diseases. Number of patients.

488. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 7,994 against Rs. 8,143 in 1914. Cost.

489. This hospital is situated at the western end of the Bangalare City Railway Station and is available for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. General.

(7) THE MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

490. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,481 against 1,682 in the previous year. Of these, 727 were cured, 578 were relieved, 23 failed, 2 died, 82 discharged otherwise, and 69 remained at the end of the year. In-patients.

491. The number of out-patients treated was 15,492 against 14,720 in the previous year. Out-patients.

492. The daily average of both in- and out-patients was 130·31 men, 75·87 women and 76·69 children against 133·08 men, 77·91 women and 70·83 children respectively in the previous year. Daily average.

493. Of the 16,973 in- and out-patients, 8,243 were men, 4,205 women and 4,525 children. Classified according to nationality, 783 were Europeans and Eurasians, 14,295 Hindus and 1,895 Mahomedans. Sex and nationality of patients.

494. Of 1,481 in-patients, 202 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 683 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 171 for diseases of cornea, 188 for diseases of iris, 102 for glaucoma, and the remaining 135 for other diseases of the eye. Of the 15,492 out-patients, 9,231 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,420 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 1,285 for diseases of cornea, 425 for diseases of iris, 249 for glaucoma, 1,106 for errors of refraction, 642 for diseases of the eyelids, 25 for tumours and the remaining 1,109 for other diseases of the eye. Diseases treated.

495. Surgical operations were performed on 1,331 patients including 30 who remained at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,062 were cured, 203 relieved, 5 discharged otherwise, 1 died, 23 failed and 37 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

496. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 24,363 against 26,072 in the previous year. Cost.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1915.)

497. The number of articles received for toxicological examination was 363 relating to 122 cases, 63 being cases of suspected human poisoning, 9 of abortion, 5 of cattle poisoning, and 45 of blood and seminal stains. In 68 or 55·74 per cent of the cases sent up, poison, etc., was detected. Toxicological analysis.

498. The number of articles received for chemical analysis was 135, of which 44 were samples of water, 68 samples of urine, 7 articles from the Excise Department, 14 articles of food stuffs, 1 sample of cement and 1 sample of white precipitate. Of the 44 samples of water, 12 were found to be unfit for potable purposes. Six samples of ghee were found adulterated. Chemical analysis.

Bacteriological analysis.

499. The number of articles received for bacteriological examination was 3,277. Of these, 1,879 were samples of water, 1,260 samples of blood and 138 miscellaneous articles. Cholera vibrios were found in only one of the 389 samples of water examined for their presence; and out of the 398 samples of water tested for the enteric and colon bacilli, the former was not isolated in any case and the latter was found in 331 instances. *Bacillus Enteritides sporogenus* was detected in 79 cases out of the 388 samples of water examined.

500. Out of the 1,260 samples of blood received for examination, 195 were tested for the reaction of agglutination with enteric bacilli, which was positive in 80 and negative in the rest; 195 were tested with *Bacillus paratyphosus* A, the reaction being positive in 77 cases and negative in the rest, and of the 175 samples tested with *Paratyphosus* B, only 6 gave a positive reaction. Twenty-two of the 162 samples of blood tested with *Bacillus columbense* gave a positive reaction and 511 samples of blood were received for the application of Wasserman's test for the diagnosis of syphilis and 249 gave a positive reaction.

General.

501. The school of Hygiene was again revived and the Sanitary Inspectors' class was held from July to December. The construction of new buildings for the Public Health Institute is under consideration.

VIII. Plague Administration (1915-16).

Plague attacks and deaths.

502. The recorded attacks and deaths from plague during the year numbered 5,466 and 3,808 against 7,021 and 4,789 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,555 in the number of attacks and 981 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality was 0·66 per mille against 0·84 in 1914-15. The highest numbers of attacks and deaths in a month were 848 and 667 in January 1916 and the lowest numbers 108 and 81 in April 1916. The district of Bangalore suffered most with 1,395 attacks and 964 deaths and the district of Tumkur the least with 9 attacks and 5 deaths. The attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below:—

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore City	53	42
Mysore City	33	25
Bangalore district	1,395	964
Kolar district	340	271
Tumkur district	9	5
Mysore district	1,284	914
Hassan district	212	133
Shimoga district	950	691
Kadur district	366	229
Chitaldrug district	824	534
Total ...	5,466	3,808

503. Of the total number of deaths from plague 2,029 or 53·28 per cent were among men and 1,779 or 46·72 per cent among women. As in previous years, the largest number of deaths (1,286) was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age and the smallest (291) among those above 60 years of age. The percentage of deaths to attacks was 68·34 among men and 71·24 among women, as compared with 66·54 and 70·25 in 1914-15.

Preventive measures.

504. The following were the preventive measures adopted during the year:—

Evacuation.—The usual facilities for evacuation were provided and arrangements were made for the supply of bamboos free to the poor and at cost price to others in places where hutting materials were not procurable. Attention was paid to the selection of sites for camping grounds as well as to the alignments of huts.

Inoculation.—During the year 23,405 persons were inoculated as against 21,308 in 1914-15. The largest number of inoculations was in the Bangalore district. Only six attacks with four deaths occurred among the inoculated.

Accession No. 1543
Order Date 71

Disinfection.—The disinfection of infected houses was done with kerosene oil emulsion and desiccation with neem leaves. As usual the houses evacuated on account of plague were cleared up and thoroughly lime-washed before re-occupation.

505. The following is a statement of the cases treated in the various plague hospitals:— Plague hospitals.

Place	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admission
Bangalore City ...	17	11	64·71
Mysore City ...	7	3	42·8
Kolar Gold Fields ...	8	...	...

506. The unsatisfactory results obtained in the Kolar Gold Fields were due to the late stage at which the patients were admitted.

507. Special plague establishments for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields and in connection with the Frontier Plague Protection Scheme were continued during the year. Small establishments for temporary periods were entertained whenever necessary for attending on plague patients and for disinfecting houses. Staff.

508. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 7,752 against Rs. 11,093 in the previous year. Expenditure.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1915-16).

Administrative measures and important educational events.

509. *Establishment of the Mysore University.*—The most important measure adopted during the year for the improvement of education was the establishment of the Mysore University which was sanctioned in April 1916. A Vice-Chancellor and a Council of 9 members have been appointed to control the affairs of the University. University entrance classes have been opened in the Government high schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur and in the Maharani's College, Mysore. The entrance class sanctioned for Shimoga was not opened for want of students.

510. The other important measures that were adopted are described below:—

(1) *Grant to Benarese Hindu University.*—A donation of two lakhs of rupees and an annual recurring contribution of Rs. 12,000 to the Benarese Hindu University were sanctioned.

(2) *Other grants.*—A grant of Rs. 1,000 for the Sanskrit Academy at Bangalore, and another grant of a similar sum together with a monthly recurring grant of Rs. 130 to the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat at Bangalore were also sanctioned.

(3) *Revision of grants-in-aid.*—The grants-in-aid given to students' hostels were revised and an annual increased recurring cost of Rs. 3,636 was sanctioned.

(4) *Scholarships for the encouragement of higher Sanskrit studies.*—The rules for the grant of Mr. C. Subba Rao's scholarships for encouraging higher Sanskrit studies combined with higher English education were revised, the corpus of the fund having been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 by Raja Sabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srikanteswara Aiyar, the eldest son of the donor.

(5) *Revision of rules.*—The rules for the conduct of the Mysore Lower and Upper Secondary and Pandits' examinations were revised.

(6) *Rural education.*—A scheme for the improvement of rural agricultural education was sanctioned.

(7) *Medical inspection of schools.*—A scheme for the systematic medical inspection of schools and scholars at district head-quarters and a delivery of lectures was also sanctioned.

(8) *Additional powers.*—The following additional powers regarding the allotment of grants for general instruction within the limits of the budget provision were delegated to the Inspector-General of Education:—A sum not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case for school buildings and not exceeding Rs. 200 for furniture, books, etc., and a sum up to an estimated value of Rs. 1,000 in each case, in respect of disposal of building works.

(9) *Other improvements.*—The offices of the Inspector-General of Education and of the Inspecting officers were revised, the strength of the Inspectorate was increased, a technical Assistant and a special Magic Lantern Operator were appointed and certain new forms were prescribed in place of old ones.

Number of schools and scholars.

511. There was an increase in the number of public institutions from 4,278 in 1914-15 to 5,436 in 1915-16, but the number of private institutions fell from 1,859 to 1,822. The total number of institutions both public and private was 7,258 with an attendance of 239,112 as against 6,137 with an attendance of 217,997 in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils 198,077 were boys and 41,035 were girls. The average daily attendance in the public institutions was 153,355 or 80·3 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls against 138,487 or 75·7 per cent in 1914-15. There was one school for every 4 square miles and for every

786 persons of the population. The percentages of male and female pupils of the male and female population of school-going age were 45·8 and 9·7 respectively. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of the school going age was 27·9.

512. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from 1 in 26 to 1 in 24, Bangalore showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 18 and Mysore the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 29. In the percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, Bangalore district took the first place, Tumkur district came next in order and Kadur district was the last. Proportion of scholars to population.

513. Bangalore district showed the highest percentage of female pupils to the female population of the school-going age, Tumkur district came next in order and Chitaldrug district was the last.

514. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1915-16 according to sex in the various kinds of institutions :— Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
Public Institutions—				
Colleges	7	1	921	13
High Schools (English)	14	2	5,369	45
High schools (Vernacular)	5	3	168	30
Middle schools	253	95	33,081	10,984
Primary schools	4,512	418	129,728	28,430
Training Institutions	6	2	368	33
Kindergarten schools	1	...	35	5
Industrial schools	25	4	1,389	165
Commercial schools	4	...	341	14
Engineering schools	2	...	208	...
Sanskrit schools	48	...	1,985	93
Agricultural schools	2	...	27	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind...	2	...	54	2
Practical instruction classes ...	30	...	901	8
Total ...	4,911	525	174,575	39,822
Private institutions—				
Advance / Elementary	1,822	...	23,502	1,213
Grand total ...	6,733	525	1,98,077	41,035

515. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools 548 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,953 were Native Christians, 29,292 were Mahomedans, 192,598 were Hindus and the remaining 6,721 were Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 3·77 in the case of Hindus, 10·04 in the case of Mahomedans, 8·64 in the case of Native Christians, 10·51 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, and 7·48 in the case of others. Classified according to nationality, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 39,822 was made up of 313 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,060 Native Christians, 7,247 Mahomedans, 13 Parsis, 10,681 Brahmins, 372 Kshatrias, 1,580 Vaisyas, 5,286 Lingayats, 416 Jains, 11,024 other high caste Hindus and 1,830 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was 1·13 in the case of Hindus, 5·25 in the case of Mahomedans, 6·45 in the case of Native Christians, 15·05 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 5·19 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

516. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians was 6 with an attendance of 564 of whom 231 were boys and 333 were girls. For Mahomedan boys, there were 530 schools of which 6 were Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,105 pupils and 46 were Hindustani middle schools with 4,004 pupils and 350 Hindustani primary schools with 9,589 boys and 1,743 girls. For Mahomedan girls, there were 28 Hindustani middle schools with 2,049 pupils and 100 primary schools with 3,361 pupils. The number of schools for the backward classes such as Holiyas, Madigas, Waddas and Korachas increased from 203 to 264 of which 146 were departmental, 108 were aided and 8 were unaided. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 5,387 to 6,500. The number of schools for Lambanis was 20 and their strength 268.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

517. Of the 5,436 public institutions for collegiate, secondary and special education 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 8 Kannada high schools, 48 Sanskrit schools, 165 Vernacular middle schools, 183 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 4 Panchama middle schools, and the remaining 5,024 institutions were English colleges, high schools and schools for special education where instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernacular or classical languages, and primary schools.

518. Of the 194 public primary schools for boys, 1,755 were Kannada schools, 184 were Hindustani schools, one a Telugu school and 1 was a Mahratti school. Of the 418 primary schools for girls, 312 were teaching Kannada, 100 Hindustani, 5 Tamil and 1 Mahratti.

519. Of the 8,822 private institutions, 1,659 were teaching elementary Kannada or vernacular, and 2, the Koran. In the public schools, 3,168 pupils learnt English, 14 French, 11,214 a classical language. Of the 24,715 pupils in private institutions 96 learnt English, 59 a classical language and 24,560 a vernacular language.

Standard of education.

520. There were 8 institutons for collegiate education in English and Oriental learning, 24 high schools, and 348 middle schools for secondary education and 4,930 public institutions for primary education.

521. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16:—

	High		Middle		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
Boys ...	2·10	2·18	9·98	9·18	3·27	3·26	12·49	12·82	72·16	72·56
Girls ...	0·14	0·22	1·71	1·87	2·31	2·38	9·80	10·21	86·04	85·32

Night schools.

522. The number of night schools intended chiefly for day labourers and artisans increased from 254 to 562 of which 507 were aided and 55 unaided. Forty-three of these were Panchama schools.

Aided village indigenous schools.

523. The number of village indigenous schools which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules increased from 389 to 415.

Training institutions.

524. The following are training institutions for males:—The training college at Mysore, the district normal schools at Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga, Bangalore and Chitaldrug, the lower secondary department of the Mysore Training college for females, the training department of the Maharani's College at Mysore and the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore. Of these eight were Government institutions and one was an aided institution.

525 The total number of masters under training was 368 and of school mistresses 33, against 264 and 42 respectively in 1914-15.

Industrial schools.

526. The number of industrial schools was 29 including 4 for panchamas, of which 25 were for boys and 4 for girls. The total strength of these schools was 1,554 of whom 1,389 were boys and 165 were girls.

527. In the industrial schools, some of the following industries were taught—weaving, carpentry, smithy, rattan work, tailoring, knitting and sewing, lacquer work and shoe making.

528. The number of pupils in the industrial sections of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, was 195, of whom 147 pupils were in the industries and crafts section, 37 in the arts section, and 11 in the workshop section. From the industries branch of this institution 36 pupils appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations and 24 passed with 6 in the first class. Out of the 27 pupils from the arts section and 34 from the industries section sent up for the technical examinations in arts subjects, 50 passed. The value of the work done in the carpentry and machine workshops during the year amounted to Rs. 17,774. In the weaving schools at Hole-Narsipur and Chiknaikanahalli weaving was the only subject taught and the former school manufactured carpets of a very superior kind. Of the remaining 7 Industrial schools, 6 taught weaving as the main subject and carpentry as a subsidiary subject, while in one school both weaving and carpentry were taught as main subjects and all these schools worked satisfactorily. The exhibits from the Dodballapur school won a silver medal at the exhibition held in connection with the taluk conference. From the Sri Lakshminarasimha Dharmapatasala at Bangalore 19 pupils passed at the Madras Government Technical examinations out of 33 sent up. The Kadalgere branch of the Melkote school is intended for panchamas of whom 16 were under instruction. The carpentry sections of the industrial schools at Molkalmuru and Melkote and the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school at Tumkur did fairly good work. The Methodist Episcopal Mission Industrial school, Kolar, was in an efficient state, masonry and smithy being taught in addition to carpentry. The industrial school at Goribidnur was closed in June last as it was not working satisfactorily. The Channapatna Industrial school is an important one in which lacquer work is given great prominence. Of the 4 Panchama industrial schools, the one at Tiptur taught shoe-making and two others, one for boys and one for girls, maintained in the Mysore City by the depressed class mission taught rattan work and weaving as chief industries. The pupils of the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Orphanage Industrial school at Hassan were taught knitting, sewing and needle work and gained a silver medal at the Hassan exhibition. The Industrial section of the Maharani's College and the Abalasrama also did useful work.

Practical instruction.

529. A scheme for practical instruction was sanctioned and 72 practical instruction centres were selected in different parts of the State. Carpentry was taught in 38 centres, smithy in 3, tailoring in 14, weaving in 7, mat weaving in 3, sericulture in 5, agriculture in 1 and shoe-making in 1. Besides these, there were also 19 centres in which elementary manual training was imparted.

Schools for special instruction.

530. The number of pupils in the engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, was 78 of whom 19 were in the Shekdari class, 31 in the Senior Sub-overseer class and 28 in the Junior Sub-overseer class. Twenty students appeared for the Shekdari examination and all of them passed. All the students of the Senior Sub-overseer class and 22 out of 25 of the Junior Sub-overseer class were successful and 6 of the passed men from the Senior Sub-overseer class secured appointments in the Cauvery Reservoir Works. The strength of the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, rose from 120 to 130 and systematic work was done in all the five branches. The evening classes were fairly popular and were attended by 55 students to whom instruction was given in motor mechanics, technical drawing and electrical wiring.

531. A number of lectures were given as usual by the officers of the Public Works department. The classes for the training of telegraphic signallers and Permanent Way Inspectors were transferred from the school to the Railway department.

532. Two graduate teachers of the education department finished their course in the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, and 9 other stipendiary students were undergoing training in the Government College of Commerce, Bombay. There were 4 Commercial schools, 2 Government and 2 Aided, in the State.

533. The total strength of the institutions was 355 of whom 14 were girls, as against 361 in the previous year. In the Government Commercial School,

Bangalore, advanced courses of study in all the main commercial subjects were introduced during the year and provision was made for the issue of diplomas in Commerce. The vernacular section continued to be popular. The school produced good results in the elementary and intermediate grades of the Mysore Government technical examinations. The commercial section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute also progressed very satisfactorily. Of those in the vernacular section, 33 learnt Guzrati. The school produced good results in the public examinations and it was visited by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir. The Aided Commercial School, Bangalore, trained pupils for the examinations conducted by the London Chamber of Commerce, the National Union of Teachers, London, and the Union of Educational Institutions, Birmingham, and the results were fair. The Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, trained pupils for the Madras and the Mysore technical examinations. The results were satisfactory. The strength of the school for deaf mutes and the blind, Mysore, rose to 56 of whom 23 were deaf mutes and 33 blind. Special attention was paid to the teaching of music and 5 of the pupils were declared fit to teach music, while one acquitted himself creditably in the All India Music Conference at Baroda. The section for the deaf mutes had four classes, the lowest of which began with voice culture and sense training. The advanced students of this section could read printed books. The adult pupils were given instruction in rattan work, weaving, tailoring and knitting. This institution attracted defectives from the Madras and Bombay presidencies.

534. The model infant school at Chamarajpet, Bangalore, was thriving well. The aided Kindergarten school at Davangere showed fair progress.

The results of public examinations.

535. For the B. A. degree of the Madras University 100 candidates appeared in the Language branch of whom 44 passed, all in the second class. In the Science branches, 11 out of 20 passed in Physics, 1 being placed in the first class, 5 out of 8 passed in Chemistry with one first class, 9 out of 12 in Mathematics, 10 out of 10 in Natural Science, 20 out of 31 in History and 2 out of 2 in Sanskrit. One candidate appeared for the History Honours and passed, and all the five that appeared for the preliminary Honour's Examination were successful. The total number of candidates that passed the B. A. degree examination was 47, 29 from the Central College, Bangalore, and 18 from the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

536. In the Intermediate examination 36 with 8 in the first class out of 91 in group (i) and 16 with 2 in the first class out of 29 in group (ii) passed from the Central College, Bangalore, and 42 out of 174 passed from the Maharaja's College, Mysore. The Maharani's College sent up 7 girls for this examination and 2 passed. From the four aided high schools 27 candidates were sent up for the Matriculation examination, of whom 6 passed. Out of 811 candidates that were registered from the 16 Government and aided schools in the State for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, 801 were examined and 237 of whom 4 were girls were declared eligible both for admission to colleges and for service and 119 for public service only.

537. Altogether 2,913 candidates appeared for the Mysore Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and 1,348 passed of whom 248 were private students. There were 90 first class passes. The successful candidates included 112 girls of whom 20 were Mahomedans. Out of 2,134 candidates that appeared for the English Lower Secondary examination 1,010 passed with 62 in the first class. In the Sanskrit Vidwat Pandits' examination 26 passed out of 38 of whom 3 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and 3 from the Melkote Sanskrit College, 1 was from the Bangalore Sanskrit College, and 1 from the Sankara Matt, and the rest were private candidates. In the Pandits' examination 1 out of 4 passed and in the Moulvis' examination also 1 passed out of 4 sent up. In the Pupils' or Vidyarthi examination, 171 passed out of 266 candidates that appeared, the largest number of passes being from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College as usual.

538. For the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination 87 candidates appeared and 37 passed, of whom 4 were private candidates. Sixteen students obtained the higher normal certificates in theory and 22 in the practice portion. In the Teachers' certificate examination of the Lower Secondary grade altogether 169 were successful. From the Maharani's College 10 out of 10 in theory and 8 out of 10 in practice passed in the above examinations. One female teacher sent up

from the Wesleyan Mission Normal School stood first in the first class. All the teachers in the Agricultural training class passed the Veterinary examination and 14 out of 29 passed in the examination for proficiency in sewing.

Students' hostels.

539. The total number of hostels or boarding houses for students was 29 against 24 in the previous year, of which 23 were for boys and 6 for girls. Of the total number, 18 were under Government management, 3 were aided and 8 unaided, of which 4 were for girls. The total number of boarders in all the hostels was 1,306 of whom 221 were boys and 345 were girls. Of the 1,306 boarders 244 were in colleges, 267 in the high school classes, 280 in the middle schools, 239 in primary schools and 276 in special schools.

Physical education.

540. Proper attention was paid to physical education in the colleges and schools of the State. Cricket and tennis were popular in the Central College, Banglore. The Dasara Gymnastic Competition in Mysore was won by a team of three from the Central College. Sports and games were also popular in the Maharaja's College, Mysore. The College won 4 silver tournament cups and the Hockey team won the Yuvaraja's Dasara Cup finally for the College. The tug-of-war was also finally won in the Inter-School sports and the College was awarded the cup for general proficiency in sports. Physical training received great attention in the Maharani's College, Mysore, tennis having been made compulsory in all the classes from the III form upwards. Special attention was paid to the physical education of the students in the several high schools and middle schools of the State.

Controlling agencies.

541. As per revised scale, the inspection staff consisted of 1 Inspector-General, 2 Circle Inspectors, 10 District Inspectors and 25 Assistant Inspectors. The Inspector-General of Education toured in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, and Shimoga. The Circle Inspectors inspected a fairly large number of high and middle schools and some of the students' hostels. Fair work was also done by the District and Assistant Inspectors. Miss Park, who was appointed for organizing Kindergarten in primary schools, visited 111 schools and paid special attention not only to the defects in the Kindergarten methods of teaching school lessons and general occupation work but also to the accommodation and sanitation of school buildings, to the proper maintenance of school records and to discipline and games. The Assistant Inspectress of schools inspected 70 girls' schools, arranged for more than 20 meetings of ladies in district and taluk head-quarters and lectured to them on the advantages and importance of education, besides giving practical demonstrations in cookery, sewing, needle work and kindergarten. Many of the Inspecting officers took a leading part in the organization of teachers' associations of taluk and village elementary school masters and delivered a number of lectures in their tour to rural communities on the importance of education and rendered useful service in connection with the Economic Conference. Most of the village elementary school committees evinced great interest in the welfare of their schools and availed themselves of every opportunity to improve the institutions under their supervision. They also co-operated with the Revenue and Departmental officers in stimulating rural education by providing sites and buildings for school houses, executing repairs and making additions to existing buildings, furnishing quarters for the teachers and making gifts of furniture and appliances in some cases, and money contribution in many cases for the construction of school buildings. Some munificent private gentlemen both in urban and rural parts showed active sympathy in the cause of mass education in the State, by making liberal gifts either in the form of new buildings for schools or money contributions.

Expenditure on public instruction.

542. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction during the year 1915-16 was Rs. 27,85,328 against Rs. 23,07,289 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below.

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men	1,97,883	5,417	5,70,661	5,37,779	63,595	1,74,367	15,49,702
For women	9,003	...	1,77,358	1,00,035	5,453	3,821	2,95,670
Total ...	2,06,886	5,417	7,48,019	6,37,814	69,048	1,78,188	18,45,372

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44,906	99,866	96,871	3,26,968	50,189	3,21,156	9,39,956

Sources of expenditure.

543. The sources from which the amount required for the above expenditure was drawn were as follows :—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	13,44,243	15,23,098	58·27	54·69
Local Funds	4,44,464	5,26,179	19·26	18·89
Municipal Funds	31,015	29,254	1·34	1·05
Fees	2,38,313	3,38,301	10·33	12·14
All other sources	2,49,254	3,68,496	10·80	13·23
Total ...	23,07,289	27,85,328	100·00	100·00

Of the total expenditure on education a sum of Rs. 13,03,844 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 9,214 on municipal schools, Rs. 5,02,378 on aided institutions, Rs. 29,936 on unaided institutions, Rs. 3,77,157 on buildings and furniture, and 5,62,799 on the several items under indirect expenditure.

544. The expenditure arranged according to institutions of different standards shows that the colleges absorbed 7·62 per cent, high schools for boys 7·58 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·89 per cent, primary schools for boys 19·36 per cent, girl's schools 9·94 per cent, special schools 8·87 per cent, and the remaining 33·74 per cent was spent on indirect expenditure.

545. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-6-6 to Re. 0-7-10, of which the State Revenue provided Re. 0-4-3 against Re. 0-3-9 in 1914-15. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions calculated only on direct expenditure was Rs. 10-3-4 against

Rs. 9-0-9 in 1914-15. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 7-5-2 against Rs. 7-15-6 in 1914-15, of which a sum of Rs. 3-9-7 was met from Provincial revenues and Re. 0-2-1 from Local and Municipal Funds against Rs. 3-8-1 and Re. 0-5-1, respectively in the previous year. In the unaided schools the cost was Rs. 9-0-3 against Re. 0-8-1 in 1914-15.

Outlay on English colleges and high schools.

546. The expenditure in English colleges was Rs. 1,90,671, of which a sum of Rs. 1,12,175 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 64,076 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, Rs. 5,417 on the Normal Training College, Mysore, and Rs. 9,003 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil based on average monthly attendance was Rs. 412-6-6 for the Central College, Rs. 205-5-11 for the Maharaja's College, Mysore, Rs. 902-13-4 for the L. T. College, and Rs. 1,286-2-3 for the Maharani's College. The amount spent on high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 2,11,539 the average cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 41-12-9.

Expenditure on primary education.

547. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 5,37,779 against Rs. 3,94,693 in 1914-15. The percentage of expenditure on primary education for boys to the total expenditure was 19·30 against 17·10 in 1914-15.

Expenditure on female education.

548. The outlay on female education was Rs. 2,95,670 and it was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.
State Funds	... 1,81,243
Local Funds	... 40,799
Municipal Funds	... 5,059
Fees	... 4,271
Subscriptions and endowments	... 64,298
Total	... 2,95,670

Fees were levied only in aided schools for European girls and in other institutions the education was free.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

549. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 1,19,145 against Rs. 1,16,533 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 98,901 was spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 20,244 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	... 14,647
Local Funds	... ...
Fees	... 71,296
Subscriptions and endowments	... 33,202
Total	... 1,19,145

Scholarships.

550. The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 96,871 or 3·48 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 21,880, in professional colleges, Rs. 41,451, in secondary schools, Rs. 9,272, in primary schools Rs. 3,761, and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 20,507.

551. For the study of the special subjects in foreign countries, 9 scholarships were given, of which 4 were from the Damodar Das Fund and 3 from the State Funds. Two persons were given loan scholarships. The four scholars from the Damodar Das Fund were studying, respectively, Soap manufacture in England, Organic Chemistry in America, Mechanical Engineering in London, and Organic Chemistry in relation to Agriculture in Germany. The last one who went to Germany before the war was begun has not been able to leave that country. Two of the scholars from State Funds were studying Banking and Economics, respectively, in London, while the third one was studying paper manufacture in America. During the year another scholar was also sent to America to study the education system there. The two loan scholarship-holders are also in America. One of them is studying Electrical Engineering and the other Botany. There were 17 kadayat scholarship-holders, of whom 14 were studying in the Arts Colleges, Ahamedabad, Baroda and Poona, one in the Engineering College, Poona, one in the Agricultural College, Poona, and one in the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Technical scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 were awarded to

certain students studying in the Professional Colleges of India. There were in all 40 scholarship-holders of whom 17 were studying in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 9 in the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 8 in the School of Arts, Madras, 3 in the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, one in the school of Arts, Calcutta, 2 in the Veterinary College, Bombay, and one in the M. S. and M. Railway workshops, Perambur, Madras.

552. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 35,018, of which a sum of Rs. 2,926 was given for the study of medicine, Rs. 7,750 for engineering, Rs. 2,688 for forestry, from the Forest department budget, Rs. 20 for agriculture and veterinary science, Rs. 4,830 for actuarial science and accountancy, and Rs. 19,492 for technical art and commercial subjects. The amount spent on Damodar Das scientific research and technical education scholarships during the year was Rs. 10,357.

553. The number of scholarships granted to widow pupils during the year was 38, all being held in vernacular schools.

554. For Mahomedan students 35 scholarships were granted during the year from the State Funds, besides 4 other scholarships from the Gumbuz funds. Of 39 scholarships, 15 were held in the college classes and 24 in the secondary schools. Eight scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each were awarded to Mahomedan students of Mysore studying in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental college at Aligarh. For Mahomedan girls, 12 scholarships ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 were granted from the Gumbuz funds.

555. A sum of Rs. 240 was spent on Pallegar scholarships against Rs. 432 in 1914-15.

Grants-in-aid.

556. The amount disbursed in the shape of grants-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 3,44,324 or 12·36 per cent of the total expenditure on education against 2,52,020 or 10·95 per cent in 1914-15. The contributions from various funds are given below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	3,27,489
Village School Funds	4,000
Local Funds General	...
Municipal Funds	12,835
Total ...	3,44,324

557. Out of the State contribution of Rs. 3,27,489 a sum of Rs. 16,560 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 1,62,999 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 25,989 for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 22,164 for Sanskrit schools and Rs. 99,777 for special institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

558. The total amount of grants-in-aid from State funds towards buildings and other charges during the year was Rs. 34,157, of which a sum of Rs. 30,457 was allotted to building works and Rs. 3,700 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

559. The total expenditure on Government educational buildings during the year was Rs. 1,90,700 against Rs. 1,65,678 in 1914-15. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,64,288 was spent from the Public Works budget on colleges, high schools and special schools and Rs. 26,412 on taluk and village schools. The important works that were completed or were in progress during the year were :—

(1) Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.
(2) High School at Hassan.
(3) Anglo-Vernacular School and Girls' School at Hassan.
(4) Anglo-Hindustani School at Chitaldrug.
(5) Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Heggaddevankote, Krishnarajpete and Srinivaspur.

Besides the above, 11 village school buildings were completed by the department from State funds and 46 village school buildings from grants, contributions, etc.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1915-16).

Encouragement to authors.

560. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 for the encouragement of authors, a sum of Rs. 2,893 was spent in the purchase of books and journals against Rs. 2,658 in 1914-15. The following is a list of amounts spent on the purchase of the more important works and journals.

A sum of Rs. 463-12-0 for 15 sets of Sushruta Sambita (Vols. I and II); Rs. 61 for three copies of Persian Shah Namah of Furdosi; Rs. 101-8-0 for 100 copies of "Viragini"; Rs. 100 for 100 copies of Life and Life work of J. N. Tata; Rs. 105 for 25 copies of "All about the War" by G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras; Rs. 100 for 100 copies of "Sita Charitre" by Annaiya; Rs. 201-14-0 for 200 copies of Life of Booker T. Washington, by M. Venkatakrishnaiya; Rs. 150 for 100 copies of "The Biography of Sri Chamarajendra Wadeyar Bahadur" by Mr. Singraiya; Rs. 200 for subscription to 200 copies of "Karnataka Chandrike" for 1915-16; Rs. 40-7-0 for 10 sets of Mr. Jackson's Notes of Folklore; Rs. 500 for honorarium due to Mr. R. Shama Sastri for translating "Kautilya's Artha Sastra"; Rs. 30-5-0 for subcription to 15 copies of the "Social Service Quarterly" for 1916; Rs. 500 for subscription to 500 copies of "Karnataka Grantha Mala" for 1915-16; Rs. 110 for subscription to 22 copies of "The Sanskrit Research" for 1915-16; Rs. 120 for eight copies of "South Indian Bronzes" by O. C. Gangoly; Rs. 40 for eight copies of Indian Ephemeris by L. D. Swamikannu Pillai; Rs. 50-12-0 for 50 copies of "Tales of Indian Humour; and Rs. 18-12-0 for subscription to 50 copies of "Knowledge and Practice" (Urdu Journal), for the months from January to March 1916.

III. Literature (1915-16).

Publications registered.

561. During the year 139 books and periodicals were registered in the State under Act XXV of 1867 as against 123 in the previous year. Of these, 97 were in Kannada, 25 in English and other European languages, 7 in Sanskrit and 10 in more than one language. The number of publications for which copyright was secured was 50, the same as in 1914-15.

Nature of literature.

562. Arranged according to subject matter, 27 were works on Religion, 16 on Language, 9 on History and Geography, 6 on Art, and 2 on Philosophy. There were 7 Dramatic, 6 Poetical and 7 Biographical works, and 10 were works of fiction. Five works related to Science and 1 to Law. There were 14 periodicals and 29 miscellaneous publications.

General.

563. The second annual meeting of the Karnataka Sahityaparishat was held in November 1915 in Bangalore and a number of interesting subjects regarding the improvement of the Kannada literature were discussed. The first issue of its journal appeared during the year under report.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1915-16).

Number of muzrai institutions.

564. During the year there was no change in the number of institutions or marked fluctuation in their income. Two additional grants of Rs. 600 per annum each from the State Funds were made to the Anathalaya at Mysore and to the Bababudan Darga in the Chikmagalur taluk as their existing resources were unequal to the demands made upon them. At the close of the year there was a total accumulated surplus of Rs. 16,75,800 out of which a sum of Rs. 7,68,000 was invested in Government and other authorised securities.

Deposits by private individuals.

565. A permanent deposit of Rs. 12,000 was accepted by Government from Mr. B. Muninarayana Setty of Kolar under the charitable endowment rules for feeding *bona fide* travellers and poor students in the chattram to be built by him at Kolar. At the close of the year there was an aggregate sum of Rs. 5,71,900 deposited with Government as endowment to the various charities inaugurated by private individuals.

Construction and repairs.

566. Eighty-three muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 90,755 of which Rs. 81,282 was contributed from surplus funds of the institutions and donations from devotees and the balance of Rs. 9,473 was paid out of the State Grant.

Revision of scales of expenditure in muzrai institutions.

567. Fresh scales of income and expenditure were sanctioned by Government in the case of the following institutions:—

1. Sri Malleswaraswami temple at Krishnarajpet;
2. Sri Agasthyeswara and other temples at Tirumakudlu, T.-Narsipur taluk;
3. Sri Venkataramanaswami temple at Hemagiri; and
4. Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale.

Matts.

568. During the year the management of the properties and other concerns of the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale continued to be under Government who were also in charge of the properties belonging to the undermentioned matts.

1. Sri Sivaganga Matt at Sivaganga.
2. Sri Sampushta Narasimhaswami Matt at Subramanya.
3. Sri Hariharpur Matt at Hariharpur in the Koppa taluk.
4. Majjigehalli Matt at Majjigehalli in the Mulbagal taluk.
5. Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola.
6. Bisagni Matt at Chikmagalur.
7. Bhandigade Sampige Matt in the Koppa taluk.

569. The presiding High Priest of the Sri Ahobila Matt having passed away, the succession of Brahmasri Vidwan Ayyamachariar under the titular name of Srivan Satakopa Sri Ranganatha Satakopa Ethindra Maha Desikar was recognized by Government. The Swami visited the State in the latter part of the year and made a prolonged stay at Bangalore.

570. At the Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola a new High Priest under the titular name of Srimadabhinava Charukirthi Panditacharyavarya was installed.

571. The succession of Tejunathaji as Iyya of the Adi Chunchangiri Matt in Nagamangala taluk was also recognized by Government.

572. The properties of the Sri Uttaradi Matt lying within the State which were under Government management for many years past were restored to the management of the Swami. The outstanding disputes between the Swami and certain hereditary servants of the Matt were satisfactorily settled.

Prince Gulam Mahammed Charity Fund.

573. The income of the Charity amounted to Rs. 8,321 and its expenditure to Rs. 5,781. At the close of the year there were 160 recipients, of whom 94 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 19 Brahmans.

574. The Gumbuz containing the tombs of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the Masjids at Seringapatam and Ganjam were maintained in good condition and services therein were properly conducted. Three Hindustani schools and a Langarkhana were also maintained from the funds of the institutions. During the year, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Bikanir and Cooch-Behar visited the Gumbuz. The Gumbuz.

575. Grants-in-aid from State Funds were as usual paid to the following institutions:— Grant-in-aid institutions.

	Rs.
1. The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
2. The Girdlestone Home for incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3. Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City ...	1,200
4. Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City ...	225
5. Anathalaya at Mysore	1,200
6. Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote ...	120
7. Abalasrama, Basavangudi, Bangalore City, for the maintenance of an orphan girl	96

576. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to turn out satisfactory work during the year. The reorganization of both the colleges are under the consideration of Government. Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

577. The Sanskrit College sent up three students for the Vidwat Examination held at Mysore and one of them passed in Sahitya, part I. Six students were sent up for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination and all of them were declared to have passed, three in English and three in Sanskrit.

578. Three students from the Ayurvedic College sat for the final Ayurvedic Examination and two were declared to have passed and obtained certificates as "Ayurveda Vidwans." The student who was placed first also received a gold medal presented by Pandit D. Gopalacharlu of Madras.

579. The three successful students of the previous year who were granted Government scholarships for a post graduate course of study at Calcutta returned during the year after undergoing satisfactory training under some of the most successful practitioners. They have been recommended for appointment to some of the existing Vaidyasalas and their future career will be watched with interest.

580. The All-India Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition was held in Madras in December last and the Mysore College was able to send some exhibits and three certificates of merit and three silver medals were granted for the college exhibits.

581. The Panchalinga Darsana at Talkad and the Kumbhabhishekam of Sri Sarada temple at Sringeri were two notable events during the year and His Highness the Maharaja graced both the occasions with his presence. A visit was also paid by His Highness with the Royal Family to the temples at Melkote. On the 4th August 1915, the first anniversary of the war, special prayers were offered at all the muzrai institutions in Mysore and Bangalore for the success of the Allies. General.

II. Amrut Mahal (1915-16).

582. As the rains were timely and generally well distributed throughout the State, the supply of grass and water was sufficient. Rinderpest was prevalent in the Kadur range and 82 head of cattle succumbed to it. The condition of the cattle was on the whole satisfactory. Health of cattle.

583. The stock opened with a balance of 7,236 head of cattle and during the year 1,652 calves were born, 4 "gose" were received from the sarvegars in lieu of missing cattle and 13 heifers and one calf were recovered from the herdsmen as fine, thus bringing the total to 8,906. Of this, 522 died, 427 were sold, 13 were missed and 2 were written off the accounts leaving a balance of 7,942 head of cattle at the close of the year. Stock.

584. The year began with a stock of 232 sheep and 77 lambs were born during the year making a total of 309. Out of this number, 43 sheep died, 61 were sold and 3 rams were given to raiyats for breeding purposes. There was thus a Sheep.

balance of 202 sheep at the end of the year. Arrangements were made to sell several rams and ewes to the owners of large flocks of sheep to improve the fleece of the offspring.

Improvements of the breed of milch cattle.

585. The year opened with a balance of 19 head of cattle and 6 calves were born during the year. Of these, 4 were sold and there remained 21 head of cattle at the end of the year.

Other improvements.

586. During the year 6 wells were sunk and 4 kattes and tanks were repaired. An extent of 1,033 acres and 32 guntas was cleared of lantana and prickly pear. About 2,339 acres of land were sown with gram and a sum of Rs. 4,063 was realised by the sale of the yield which amounted to 319 pallas. Rhodes grass for the use of the Government cattle was grown in small plots.

Receipts and expenditure.

587. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 49,059 consisting of Rs. 29,639 from the sale of cattle, Rs. 170 as the value of missing cattle, Rs. 14,305 from *terige*, Rs. 408 from hides and Rs. 4,537 from miscellaneous items. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 34,612 against Rs. 33,510 in the previous year.

General.

588. The control and direction of the department was transferred from the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops. Four kaval lands comprising an area of nearly 2,708 acres were surrendered to the Revenue department for cultivation and other purposes.

III. Archæology (1915-16).

General

589. The printing of the Roman portion of the revised edition of the Sravana Belagola volume was completed during the year. Fair progress was made in the translations of the Kannada texts and in the preparation of the illustrations. Two hundred and eighty-nine coins of the British and other East India Companies, of the Native States of Gwalior, Indore, Baroda Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukota, and of Burma, Siam, Persia and Bactria were examined. A general index for the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica was approaching completion. The printing of the supplement to Volumes III and IV of the Epigraphia Carnatica made fair progress and a supplement to Volume V of the Epigraphia Carnatica was prepared and sent to the Press. One hundred and six photographs were taken and seven drawings prepared.

Inscriptions.

590. The officer in charge of the Archæological department toured in parts of the Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Kadur districts inspecting 94 villages in all and devoted his attention mostly to the inspection of several temples built in Hoyasala and Dravidian structure in Sringeri and its neighbouring villages. He states that the Vidya Sankara temple at Sringeri is noteworthy both for its design and execution and is perhaps the most ornate structure in the Dravidian style in the whole State, that the plan of the temple is unique as it is apsidal at both ends, while even temples apsidal at one end are rare in India, and that the temple as far as it goes is a veritable museum of sculptures for the study of Hindu Iconography. Altogether 362 new records including the large number of the *Sannads* of the Sringeri Matt were copied during the year. Of these 292 belong to the Kadur district, 23 to each of the Bangalore and Tumkur districts, 15 to the Mysore district, 3 to the Kolar district, 3 to the Hyderabad State, and 3 to the Bombay Presidency. According to the characters in which they are written, 18 are in Nagari, 16 each in Tamil and Persian, 3 each in Telugu and Mahratti, and the rest in Kannada. The most important facts brought to light during the year by means of inscriptions and copper plates are summarised below:—

Tandaga near Turuvekere was the birthplace of Salivahana who began to rule at Turuvekere, while Vikramaditya was ruling at Ujjaini. The Bababudan hill was first occupied by a Mahomedan Saint named Dada Hayat Mir Qalandar who is said to have appointed Bababudan as his successor. Three fine metallic Panjas which were once in Tippu's Palace are found in Kodige Tirumalapura in the Bangalore district. From an epigraph in this village, it is learnt that it was granted as a Kodige to one Haji Saheb for having built a tank now known as the Hesargatta tank which supplies drinking water to the Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station. Varuna, a village in the Mysore taluk, appears to have been the

capital of the chiefs of a minor branch of the Chalukya dynasty. Liberal grants were made to the Sringeri Matt especially during the days of Their Holinesses Vidyathirtha Sripada, Bharati Thirtha Sripada and Vidyaranya Sripada Swamigalu, under the patronage, first, of Hariyappa Odeyar of the Hoysala Country, Bukk-Raya of Vijayanagar, Harihara's son Chikkadeva Raya and Harihara II, and subsequently, of Devaraya II, Vijaya-Venkatapathi-Raya, Sivappanayaka, Venkatappanayaka II, Bhadrappa Nayaka, Somasekhara-Nayaka, Queen Chennammaji of the Ikkeri dynasty, Haleri-Virappa-Odeyar of Coorg, and lastly, of Krishna Raja Odeyar II, Chamaraja Odeyar VIII, Hyder, Tippu, Purnaiya and Krishna Raja Odeyar III. Immadi-Deva-Roy-Odeyar was the chief of Gersoppa which was known as Kshemapura and he was ruling over the Nagari, Hayiva, Tulu, Konkana and other kingdoms. An important find of the year is a copper plate inscription of the Ganga King, Durvinita, dated the 20th year of his reign which appears to be a genuine record of the close of the 5th century.

Ancient manuscripts.

591. The library of the Sringeri Matt was inspected and 18 unpublished books of poems, biography, philosophy, religion, grammar and commentaries were examined among 500 palm leaf manuscripts and a large number of printed books. A record of the year 1815 is interesting as it names several standard works on Astronomy such as *Kasyapasamhita*, *Varahasamhita*, *Gargya Samhita*, *Parasara Samhita*, *Jaimini Sutra* consisting of 8 adhyayas, *Bhargava Sutra*, *Gargya Sutra*, *Madanaratna*, *Bhargavanadi* and *Brihaspatinadi*. The following works were transcribed in the office during the year:—

(1) Yoga Yajnavalkya, (2) Yatindrapravachanachampu, (3) Nyayasudarsana, (4) Yadugirinarayanastava, (5) Bhargavapuri Mahatmya, (6) Vaidya-Akaradinighantu, (7) Asvasastra, (8) Mallasastra, (9) Sukumaracharitra and (10) Lokavibhaga. Lists of the works and the authors occurring in the revised edition of the Karnataka Sabdanusasana were prepared.

IV. Ethnography (1915-16).

Ethnography.

592. During the year under report, some materials were collected and illustrations were prepared.

V. Government Press (1915-16).

Establishment.

593. There were 393 paid employees in the Central Press at the close of the year against 387 in the previous year. Arranged according to nationality, there were 2 Europeans, 6 Eurasians, 15 Indian Christians, 53 Mahomedans and 317 Hindus. There were also 39 boys receiving instruction in the general education class attached to the Press. The number of permanent employees in the Branch Press at Mysore was 24.

Additional plant.

594. One double demy Babcock standard printing machine at a cost of Rs. 4,380 and a rotary card cutting machine at a cost of Rs. 675 were added to the stock of the machine branch. Machines, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 4,240 were also purchased for the technical printing school newly started during the year, and 1,628 lbs. of type were purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,946 and 13,043 lbs. of type and metal furniture valued at Rs. 5,946 were cast and taken to credit in the stock. A sum of Rs. 410 was spent on account of repairs to machinery. The value of teak wood purchased for repairs and furniture was Rs. 102. The total value of the plant in the Central Press, Bangalore, at the close of the year was Rs. 2,30,225 and that of the plant and materials purchased for the technical school was Rs. 5,959.

Out-turn of work.

595. The subjoined statement shows the total out-turn of work both in the Central Press, Bangalore, and the Branch Press, Mysore.

	1914-15	*1915-16*
Number of pages composed ...	... 63,727	62,940
,, ,, printed ...	... 20,089,430	21,511,668
,, ,, books bound ...	... 1,473,417	1,382,507
Quantity of type cast ..	... lbs. 15,736	lbs. 13,043
Number of stereo plates ...	... 920	1,215
,, embossing impressions ...	... 34,190	228,280
,, Lithographic impressions	... 32,743	27,898

The great increase in the number of embossing impressions was due to the fact that a large quantity of stationery supplied to the various departments of the State was embossed with the Mysore Coat of Arms.

Receipts and expenditure.

596. The receipts of the Government Press from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,558 against Rs. 3,796 in the previous year. The expenditure of both the Presses at Bangalore and Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,29,853.

Technical Education.

597. During the year under report, a technical school was opened in the Press premises and it had a daily average attendance of 14 students. Morning classes for press employees were held during the year and three of them passed the Madras Technical Examinations held in November 1915.

General.

598. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir paid a visit to the Government Press and Stationery in June 1916.

VI. Stationery (1915-16).

Stock.

599. At the commencement of the year there was stock valued at Rs. 59,630. New stock of the value of Rs. 1,68,729 was added during the year, making a total stock worth Rs. 2,28,359. Stationery articles of foreign manufacture worth Rs. 69,029 and Indian-made papers and miscellaneous articles valued at Rs. 77,526 were purchased.

Supply to public departments.

600. The value of stationery supplied to the various offices in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,747 against Rs. 1,30,036 in the previous year. The large increase was due to the fact that stationery was required to be supplied to certain new offices, and that there was a general rise in the price of almost all the articles of stationery. An additional allotment of Rs. 2,449 was made for meeting the cost of certain registers connected with the village improvement work. The total cost of paper, etc., supplied to the Press during the year was Rs. 89,775.

Balance.

601. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 70,611.

General.

602. During the year, the accounts of the office for 1913-14 and 1914-15 were audited.

VII. Meteorology (1915-16).

Observatories.

603. The total number of observatories maintained by the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, a first class station at Bangalore and three third class observatories, one each at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. The first class observatory has been equipped with autograph instruments for the continuous registration of air pressure, temperature, velocity and direction of wind, sunshine and rainfall, in addition to the instruments read by the eye, and the third class observatories have been furnished with eye instruments, which are read once daily at 8 hours.

Working.

604. The daily observations in these four stations were taken with regularity throughout the year and daily weather telegrams despatched from Bangalore to Simla, Bombay and Madras, and from Mysore and Chitaldrug to Simla, and from Hassan to Madras, for inclusion in the daily weather reports issued from these centres. The registers of the daily 8 hours observations at each of these four places were also forwarded to Simla at the end of each month, and the monthly registers of the 10 hours and 16 hours observations recorded at the Bangalore observatory were communicated to Calcutta for inclusion in the monthly weather review. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the Madras pattern shed at Bangalore with those observed on the Stephenson's screen was continued during the year. The pilot balloon observations at Bangalore for investigating the velocity and direction of upper air currents were continued during the year, together with cloud observations with the "Nophescope," and the observations taken during the flights and the final results tabulated were forwarded to the Director, Archæological Observatory at Agra, almost every week during the year.

605. The total number of rain-gauge stations was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 225, and out of these 204 or 91 per cent were inspected in the year against 82 per cent during the previous year. Rain registration.

606. All the observatories in the State were inspected by the Meteorological Reporter to Government and these were found in good order. Inspection of observatories.

607. The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 12,805 against Rs. 11,962 in 1914-15. Expenditure.

608. Certain additions were made to the central observatory buildings at Bangalore in connection with balloon flights for upper air research and the meteorological library was enlarged by the addition of one hundred and seventy-five scientific books and pamphlets. General.

VIII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1915-16).

609. The scope of the Gardens department was extended in December 1915 by the addition of the garden and grounds of the Government House, Mysore, to the institutions already under its charge, and the various activities noticed in the last year's report were being steadily developed. General.

610. The many improvements effected to the garden increased its popularity and a large number of visitors resorted to it both for recreation and study. The opening of two restaurants, one for Europeans and the other for Indians in the centre of the Terrace Garden, has supplied a long-felt want. The work of the seed depôt and the sale room was continued on the same lines as in previous years, and it dealt with and disposed of much technical matter by correspondence or personal discussion. The importation of plants and seeds for departmental use and for sale and exchange, received careful attention. Large supplies were made from the garden on requisitions from the public, departmental gardens, and charitable institutions. The total number of plants and cuttings thus supplied during the year was 15,497 and 1,482 as against 67,022 and 777 respectively, and the quantity of seed issued was 3,120 lbs. or 3,012 packets, against 2,999 lbs. or 5,111 packets in the previous year. The Bureau of Economic Botany was largely made use of by the public, specially by students. The seed-testing room has proved a very useful adjunct to the sale room. A beginning was made on a small scale of pot culture experiments. Much useful work was done during the year in special spraying; and about 120 orchards and gardens representing 66,976 trees were visited. and 6,673 trees treated. The Lal-Bagh.

As usual, additions were made by purchases, donations and births in the menagerie. Amongst the purchases may be mentioned a pair of orang-outangs, a tiger cub and some birds such as sea gulls, Java love birds and jacobins. A pair of llamas was graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The collection was further increased by births among certain animals during the year. There were some casualties also among the collection. One Himalayan bear died of old age and an orang-outang died soon after it was purchased. A lion and a large tiger died of abcess, and a panther of paralysis; and a cassowary died of exertion. There were some deaths in the aviary among small birds. Zoological collection.

611. As usual there were two horticultural shows in the Lal-Bagh during the year, one in summer and the other in winter, and there were also two horticultural shows at Mysore. Horticultural shows.

612. A batch of students consisting of 16 scholarship-holders and three private candidates were receiving instruction in the Horticultural School. The night school started last year for the education of *malis*, had an average daily attendance of 35 students and was in receipt of a regular monthly grant-in-aid from Government. Horticultural and general education.

613. During the year under report the sitting place in stone below the big Java fig trees at the entrance, the improvements at the main entrance and the construction of Amphibia and the plant house were completed. Old lawns were renewed and brick edging was laid down in important localities. The old Orchid House was converted into a house for amphibious reptiles and a Plant House in out-door nursery was erected to afford shelter for some kinds of young Improvements.

plants that require plenty of open air. Avocado pear from Havai, magnolias and lilies from Japan, dahlias, caladiums and gloxinias and tuberous-rooted begonias from England were introduced into the garden. A number of shrubberies were planted with acalyphas. A good deal of planting work was going on in the economic garden and some of those planted during the last year or two have made good progress.

Finance.

614. The cost of the maintenance of the Lal-Bagh during the year was Rs. 33,391 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 5,539.

Other gardens and parks.

615. The other gardens under the direct charge of the department, namely, the Sunkal Tank Farm and the Cubbon Park at Bangalore, the Gordon and Curzon Parks and a few minor gardens at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam and the exotic garden at Nandidrug, were all maintained in a satisfactory condition. Experimental cultivation of fruits and vegetables was carried on successfully in the Sunkal Tank Farm during the year. Many improvements were effected to the Cubbon Park. The land in front of the Sheshadri Memorial Hall was newly planted, and the grounds between the Queen's Statue and the proposed King Edward's Statue were well laid out. The bamboo island pond was deepened with a view to secure a greater storage of water for use in the summer months. The gardens and parks at Mysore also received necessary attention. In the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam special attention was paid to the renovation of shrubberies and to the extension of the nursery. The net cost of maintaining these minor gardens amounted to Rs. 36,875 against Rs. 36,576 in the previous year.

Development of hill stations.

616. The Nandidroog hill station continued to be under the control of the department during the year. A line of railway to the Nandi village at the foot of the hill having been completed, trains have been running since 1st August 1915. A telephone line from the Nandi railway station to the top of the hill was also opened for the convenience of the visitors. All the bungalows on the hills were completely furnished and repairs to such of them as needed them were also effected, and motor sheds have been constructed on either side of the hills and a rickshaw and six chairs have been made available for the conveyance of visitors up the hill. Better arrangements than before have been made for a good water-supply and provisions are stocked for sale to the public (both European and Indian) at reasonable prices. A high class Indian hotel has also been provided. Arrangements have been made to ensure a daily supply of fresh milk and vegetables if required by customers. There are two tennis courts which the visitors may make use of. The total number of visitors to the Station for the season was 250. The expenditure in connection with this hill station was Rs. 6,642 and the receipts in the way of rents, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,126.

IX. The Government Museum (1915-16).

Visitors.

617. The total number of visitors during the year was 454,524 (257,716 men and 196,808 women) against 315,099 in the previous year, showing an increase of 139,425, attributable to the large number of visitors during *Karaga* and other local festivals, and to the keeping open of the institution throughout the year as against only about ten months in the previous year.

Additions. Medal, etc.

618. During the year, one gold medal awarded at the Pandharapur exhibition to the Government Artware department was received from the Officer in charge of that department and one gold Insignia of the Order of British India was purchased.

Natural History.

619. Carcasses of 10 animals and birds were received from the Lal-Bagh while six mammals, 26 birds and about 250 insects were collected by the museum staff during the year.

Economic and industrial section.

620. Some samples of cinnamon, its leaf and fruits, were the only economic products that were received in the museum during the year under report.

Coins.

621. During the year, 3 *varahas* and 4 gold *honnus* were received in the museum out of a batch of coins found in the Hiregonigere village of the Honnali taluk. With the help of the officer in charge of Archæological Researches in Mysore, a catalogue of the coins in the museum is being prepared.

622. The actual expenditure for the maintenance of the museum during the year was Rs. 3,515 against Rs. 3,712 in 1914-15. Cost.

623. Since April 1916 the museum is being closed on Wednesdays and kept open on Sundays to suit the convenience of the public. General.

X. Printing presses and Periodicals (1915-16).

624. Including the 2 Government presses, there were in the State 59 printing presses at the end of 1915-16 against 51 at the end of 1914-15. Of these, 28 were in the Bangalore district, 18 in the Mysore district, 3 in the Shimoga district, 6 in the Kolar district, 2 in the Chitaldrug district and 1 in each of the Tumkur and Kadur districts. Printing presses.

625. There were 10 newspapers and 32 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year under report, excluding the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the Government Gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Mysore Economic Journal*, which are publications issued respectively by the Police Department and the Mysore Economic Conference. Newspapers and periodicals.

626. Of the newspapers and periodicals in circulation, 27 were in Kannada, 9 in English, 1 in Urdu, 1 in Sanskrit and 4 in more than one language. Of the 10 newspapers, 1 was published daily, 1 bi-weekly, 1 fortnightly and the rest weekly, all of them being chiefly devoted to general news. Of the 32 periodicals, 1 was published at intervals, 1 once in two months, 2 quarterly, and the rest monthly. Two of the periodicals dealt with technical matters, 2 were comic journals, 11 were literary and educational publications, and 11 were confined to religion and philosophy, and the rest treated of miscellaneous matters.

XI. Libraries (1915-16).

627. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to colleges and schools was 3, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum at Bangalore and the Library attached to the Government Museum at Bangalore. Libraries.

628. During the year 110 printed and 241 manuscript works in Sanskrit or Kannada were added to the stock in the Oriental Library. The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of 1915-16 was thus 19,156, of which 10,350 were printed books and 8,806 manuscripts. Seven hundred volumes in English were tentatively transferred from the Oriental Library to the Public Library at Mysore. Nine new works were printed, 2,001 books were consulted in the Library by the visitors; while 354 printed and 42 manuscript volumes were lent out for reference and study. Oriental Library.

629. During the year 432 volumes were added to the Educational Library bringing the total number of volumes to 8,811. The additions consisted mostly of school books and books on history, economics, principles of education, English poetry and drama and other books of general educational interest. Two hundred and fifty-five volumes were transferred to the Public Library, Bangalore, including duplicate copies of certain books. The number of volumes lent out to school masters and others was 770 against 685 in 1914-15. The number of visitors to the Educational Museum increased from 1,341 in the previous year to 2,261 in the year under report and included private gentlemen and ladies and students as well as educational officers both of the State and from outside the State. Select exhibits from the Museum were sent to the exhibitions held at Nanjangud, Tirthahalli, Dodballapur, Davangere, Chikmagalur, Yelagondanahalli and Hoskote. Educational Library and Museum.

630. During the year under report 23 volumes comprising new books, administration reports, art and scientific journals, and other miscellaneous publications were added to the Museum Library. A few of the general books were transferred to the Public Library and the remaining books were re-arranged and the catalogue revised. The number of visitors to the Library was 197 against 283 in the previous year. Museum Library.

Central Book Depôt.

631. The value of stock in the Central Book Depôt at the end of the year 1915-16 was Rs. 1,37,687 and that in all the Branch Book Depôts Rs. 6,499, making a total stock of Rs. 1,44,186 as against Rs. 1,46,566 at the end of 1914-15. The value of stock added during the year was Rs. 57,316. The proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 52,986. Books valued at Rs. 6,712 were supplied to Government offices and schools free of cost.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,

Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department.

The 7th December 1916.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX.			PAGE.
I	Statement showing names of high officers in the State		i
II	List of Laws passed during 1915-16		ii
III	Statement showing the strength, cost, etc., of the Military Force for 1915-16 ...		iii
IV	Do do Police Force for 1915-16 ...		iv
V	Do the working of the Police during 1915-16		iv
VI	Do the value of property stolen and recovered during 1915-16 ...		v
VII	Do crimes committed and number of cases disposed of during 1915-16		vi
VIII	Do the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the Courts during 1915-16		xiv
IX	Do the results of Criminal appeals during 1915-16		xv
X	Do the nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of during 1915-16		xv
XI	Do the results of applications for execution of decrees during 1915-16		xvi
XII	Do the number and results of Civil appeals during 1915-16 ...		xvi
XIII	Do the number of persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups during the calendar year 1915		xvii
XIV	Registration of documents during 1915-16		xvii
XV	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during 1915-16		xviii
XVI	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Municipalities during 1915-16		xix
XVII	Statement of rainfall during 1915-16		xxiii
XVIII	Statement of prices of staple food grains, 1915-16		xxiii
XIX	Expenditure on Public Works during 1915-16		xxiv
XX	Agricultural stock during 1915-16...		xxvi
XXI	Statement showing Excise shops and Excise Revenue during 1914-15 and 1915-16...		xxvi
XXII	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State during 1915-16 ...		xxvii
XXIII	Statement of medical relief afforded during the calendar year 1915		xxxii
XXIV	Vital statistics for the calendar year 1915		xxxii
XXV	Statement showing particulars of schools maintained in the State during 1915-16 ...		xxxiii

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1915-16.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., K.C.I.E.	Dewan ...	10th November 1912.		
2. Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar, G.C.I.E.	Extraordinary Member of Council.	28th January 1914.		
3. Rajamantrapravina, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E.*	First Member of Council.	19th February 1912.	30th June 1916.	Was also in charge of current duties of Dewan from 7th to 24th July 1915 and 17th to the end of February 1916 and of Second Member from 15th March to 20th March 1916.
4. Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.†	Second Member of Council.	8th January 1913.	31st March 1916.	First Member from 1st April 1916.
5. Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.I.E., M.A., I.C.S.	First Member of Council.	1st April 1916.		Officiated also as Second Member from 21st March to 31st March 1916.
6. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Second Member of Council.	Do ...		Was also Judge, Chief Court, till 31st March 1916.
7. Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	20th July 1914		
8. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A.	Judge, Chief Court.	1st July 1914		
9. Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Judge, Chief Court.	5th June 1916		

* Was on privilege leave from 1st April 1916 to 30th June 1916 preparatory to retirement from service.
† Do for three months, combined with leave on private affairs for three months from 15th March 1916.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1915-16.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	VI of 1915.—The Indian Soldiers Litigation Regulation.	Yes ...	20th Oct. 1915	*Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction.
2	VII of 1915.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.	No ...	13th Nov. 1915	
3	VIII of 1915.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.	Yes ...	13th Nov. 1915	
4	IX of 1915.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883.	Yes ...	20th Nov. 1915	
5	I of 1916.—The Mysore Lunacy Regulation.	Yes ...	25th Feb. 1916	
6	II of 1916.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.	No ...	25th Feb. 1916	
7	III of 1916.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.	No ...	25th Feb. 1916	
8	IV of 1916.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.	Yes ...	30th June 1916	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1915-16.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry	397	381	94	2	...	98	375	1	...	...	11	63	298	Rs. 1,83,302	Carbines, swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	1,812	1,682	325	13	16	225	1,723	3	...	...	57	375	1,291	2,35,074	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	671	606	199	1	32	87	685	1	...	...	31	91	563	2,81,221	Revolvers, short rifles, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	439	465	54	1	6	83	429	1	...	...	12	85	332	1,98,162	* Revolvers and swords.	*For officers only.
Total ...	3,319	3,134	672	17	54	493	3,212	6	...	...	114	614	2,484	8,97,759		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1915-16.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Inspector-General of Police	1	1,400									
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendent of Police	12	250 to 800									
Inspectors	118	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	11	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafedars and Sergeants ...	727	12 to 25									
Constables	5,200	8 to 12									
			Rs. 10,55,097	146	2,195	50	75	230	3,282	251	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	11,172	12,309	6,788	8,108	6,633	7,639	3,882	4,968	2,754	2,671	57·2	61·3	58·5	65·03	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,24,268	Rs. 2,14,934	Rs. 81,670	Rs. 98,578	36·4	45·8	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	6	8	5
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	1	1	
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	...	1	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	1	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	30	36	66	45
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	43	65	108	65
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	9	9	4
		Total ...	76	118	194	121
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.					
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	68	80	148	66
12	307	Attempts at murder	8	10	18	10
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	15	21	36	20
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	15	18	14
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	17	22	39	17
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	14	31	45	29
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	44	88	132	75
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	10	5	15	7
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	115	189	304	189
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	39	34	73	45
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	2	5	4
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	99	126	225	124
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	9	24	33	17
		Total ...	444	647	1,091	618

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	7	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	55	31	...	26	...	3	2	...	31	4	...
46	921	136	...	25	1	78	32	...	136	276	...
4	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	3	1	...
96	990	175	...	57	1	82	35	...	175	282	...
88	160	49	...	27	...	...	2	...	29	74	...
10	16	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	11	...
20	61	41	1	27	1	5	6	...	40	8	..
11	24	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	13	8	1	2	...	...	5	...	8	2	...
32	36	18	5	4	...	...	6	...	15	8	..
79	182	21	...	11	...	3	7	...	21	105	...
8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
190	395	50	1	9	3	2	35	...	50	220	...
51	92	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	73	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
121	262	73	1	26	1	5	40	...	73	85	...
19	26	9	1	4	...	...	4	...	9	10	...
646	1,273	284	11	124	5	15	105	...	260	606	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	7	10	4
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	5	22	30
10	140, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	13	32	34
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	1	2
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	3	1	4
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	2	1
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	4	1	2
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	1	1	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	6	3	3
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	4	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	2	7	9
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	4
		Total ...	2	17	20	28

Karnataka State Archives, (Depart... / Library) ... Accession No. 1543 ... Date.....

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	One released.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	One escaped.
31	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	464	Forty-five released.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	One released.
38	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	485	Forty-seven released. One escaped.
1	1	12	2	4	4	7	13	31	Six released.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	One released.
2	13	1	4	5	1	1	...	8	Four released.
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	One released.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	52	Three released. One escaped.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	117	Seven released.
1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	Three released.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	101	Two released.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
19	26	22	7	11	5	8	13	353	Twenty-seven released. One escaped.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	44	42	86	31
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	82	91	173	90
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	79	61	140	79
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	71	51	122	75
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,583	1,232	2,815	1,292
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,859	1,477	3,336	1,567
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	78	101	179	133
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	5	24	29	15
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	83	125	208	148
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	247	410	657	403
		Theft { ordinary	1,227	2,143	3,370	2,224
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	139	146	285	133
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	30	54	84	71
37	419, 420	Cheating	31	39	70	44
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	136	232	368	206
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	15	23	38	26
		Total ...	1,825	3,047	4,872	3,107
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5	4	9	4
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	21	32	53	47
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	75	2,471	2,546	1,172
		Total ...	101	2,507	2,608	1,223
		Grand Total ...	4,388	7,921	12,309	6,784

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
41	141	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	67	...
94	104	31	...	27	...	1	3	...	31	44	...
79	83	8	...	3	...	3	2	...	8	56	...
72	108	22	1	11	...	4	6	...	22	48	...
1,235	839	356	16	250	6	48	23	13	356	236	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,521	1,275	445	17	319	6	56	34	13	445	451	...
119	282	25	5	1	...	2	17	...	25	165	...
21	19	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	301	32	5	1	...	2	24	...	32	175	...
404	520	279	13	187	8	37	23	11	279	133	...
2,075	2,018	1,019	30	562	21	112	213	71	1,009	563	...
171	120	58	3	37	...	10	8	...	58	32	...
59	70	45	1	24	...	9	11	...	45	12	...
38	46	15	1	11	...	1	2	...	15	9	...
236	523	95	4	38	...	2	51	...	95	288	...
22	37	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	28	...
3,005	3,334	1,514	52	859	29	174	308	82	1,504	1,065	...
5	18	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	5	...
41	46	29	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	12	...
2,463	2,634	2,486	9	97	...	4	2,376	...	2,486	75	...
2,509	2,698	2,518	9	100	...	4	2,405	...	2,518	92	...
7,917	9,871	4,968	94	1,460	41	333	2,911	95	4,934	2,671	..

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	1	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	1	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	4	...	9
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	39	49	50
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	43	51	60
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	5	1	2
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	5	1	2
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	68	74	30
		ordinary	...	220	136	62
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	2	6	4	8
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	5	6	2
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	1	1	5
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	3	27	11
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	2	303	248	118
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	2	1	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
42	.. ...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	9	10	4
		Total ...	...	11	11	4
		Grand Total ...	6	362	363	246

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	1	...	...	17	9	...	...	43	Three released.
11	4	8	4	...	...	...	...	26	Three released.
2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	Two released.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	38	
85	51	40	2	...	4	...	...	180	Two escaped, sixty-four compounded.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
101	57	50	6	17	13	...	...	304	Eight released, 64 compounded, 2 escaped.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	One released
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	92	One released.
50	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	103	Five released.
225	51	25	5	1	...	...	...	360*	*Seventy-four released, 2 escaped, 10 under Section 562, C. P.C.
8	12	6	1	5	...	...	...	25	Three released.
14	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	Two released.
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	Three released.
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	131	Nine released.
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Six released.
302	84	47	6	6	...	...	..	649	One hundred and two released 2 escaped.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
44	19	24	...	...	...	...	...	71	One released, 1 escaped.
44	19	24	...	...	...	...	...	86	One released, 1 escaped.
504	206	146	19	34	18	8	13	1,969	Two hundred and fifty-seven, 186 released, 7 escaped, 64 compounded.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by the various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1915-16					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	115	142	74	297	3	2	...	...	283	376	...	162	152	...	4	57	One in the Lunatic Asylum.
District Magistrates' Courts.	70	42	5	47	...	21	...	...	109	73	1	5	43	1	3	16	3 Dealt with under Section 562 and 1 sent to the Lunatic Asylum.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	21,621	23,987	*4,833	6,487	1,635	28,449	...	...	38,907	41,404	7,460	19,228	9,225	298	64	5,090	39 Dealt with under Section 562. * Excludes 65 persons whose cases were transferred from one court to another.
Total ...	21,806	24,171	*4,912	6,831	1,638	28,472	...	...	39,299	41,853	7,461	19,395	9,420	299	71	5,163	42 Dealt with under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code & 2 lodged in the Lunatic Asylum. * Excludes 65 persons whose cases were transferred from one court to another.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	11	8	157	119	19	11	57	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	19	
Sessions Courts	4	2	159	66	25	12	66	24	...	..	2	2	...	...	11	5	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	47	28	397	223	147	61	431	195	9	4	1	1	15	10	119	58	
Total ...	62	38	713	408	191	84	554	253	9	4	3	3	15	10	178	82	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
													Rs.													Rs.	Days		
District Judges' Courts	32	32	25	23	2	2	59	57	27	23	32	34	2,52,492	2	6	15	...	1	...	2	14	...	3	2	18	5,03,943	396·07	6	
Sub-Judges' Courts ...	745	*769 †	2,869	3,379	130	129	3,744	4,277	2,843	3,058	901	1,219	8,08,443	103	3,195	81	2,195	978	52	117	24	1,587	678	113	680	6,67,996	116·42	13	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	10,005	9,752	22,764	26,341	506	589	33,275	36,682	23,228	25,686	10,047	10,996	32,29,973	1,309	24,112	920	18,059	6,706	741	313	...	13,195	5,818	676	5,997	29,85,170	164·02	322	
Total ...	10,782	10,553 ‡	25,658	29,743	638	720	37,078	41,016	26,098	28,767	10,980	12,249	42,90,908	1,414	27,313	1,016	20,254	7,885	793	432	38	14,782	6,499	791	6,695	41,57,109	225·50	341	

* Exclusive of 132 suits transferred. † Exclusive of 295 suits transferred. ‡ Exclusive of 427 suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Judges' Courts ...	27	25	2,56,058	45	59	2,95,979	72	84	5,52,037	47	49	2,06,951	25	35	3,45,086	11	12	9	
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	912	681	11,31,900	3,191	3,729	7,92,820	4,103	4,110	19,24,720	3,422	3,451	15,91,423	681	959	3,33,297	756	170	33	
Munsiffs' Courts	8,845	8,980	27,63,260	25,188	28,102	36,65,931	34,033	37,082	64,29,191	25,053	26,330	29,11,546	8,980	10,752	35,17,645	7,920	2,246	586	
Total ...	9,784	9,686	41,51,218	28,424	31,890	47,54,730	38,208	41,576	89,05,948	28,522	29,830	47,09,920	9,686	11,746	41,96,028	8,690	2,428	628	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	332	262	267	*318	599	580	337	285	262	295	4,20,372	2,46,809	212	172	41	35	44	43	14	10	26	25	682·67	346·35	* This excludes 100 appeals transferred to the District Court, Bangalore.
Do appellate decrees ...	178	225	301	241	479	466	254	268	225	198	37,814	57,082	133	127	45	34	16	17	5	3	55	87	251·13	242·80	
Do original orders ...	35	32	43	47	78	79	46	58	32	21	...	...	20	27	7	7	1	2	12	2	6	20	151·63	121·45	
Do appellate orders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	251	174	553	541	804	715	630	537	174	178	1,41,466	85,172	426	345	95	81	51	38	50	55	8	18	143·51	144·48	
Do orders ...	17	20	75	44	92	64	72	50	20	14	...	...	39	25	19	14	2	2	8	3	4	6	94·52	108·47	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	98	111	340	217	438	328	327	204	111	124	72,552	47,972	206	122	63	41	40	25	13	7	5	9	93·22	142·89	
Do orders ...	...	3	6	10	6	13	3	10	3	3	...	...	2	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	92·00	67·80	
Total ...	911	827	1,585	1,418	2,496	2,245	1,669	1,412	827	833	6,72,204	4,37,035	1,038	822	271	217	154	127	102	80	104	166	157·00	140·10	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1915.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 1 Special Lock-up ... 6 District Lock-ups 71 Taluk Lock-ups ...	1,349	10,256	11,638	11,605	1,251·06	1,244·84	1,225	Rs. 1,06,237	Days 12	Number of deaths 22

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	106,124	107,763	47,986	48,628	47,853	49,355	723	707	1,175	1,078	8,387	7,995	105,723	107,407	Rs. 2,46,54,075	Rs. 2,63,35,449	214	184	437	427	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	47,550	1,05,36,915 0 0	81,979 8 0	48,982	1,16,28,456 0 0	86,390 10 0	
Sales	48,360	99,00,246 0 0	79,899 4 0	49,208	1,06,88,470 0 0	83,482 0 0	
Wills	719	.....	2,662 8 0	690	.....	2,603 12 0	
Money bonds	700	4,74,062 0 0	548 4 0	1,184	7,66,134 0 0	1,560 12 0	
Miscellaneous	8,394	37,42,852 0 0	37,378 4 0	7,343	32,52,389 0 0	37,258 14 4	
Total ...	105,723	2,46,54,075 0 0	2,02,467 12 0	107,407	2,63,35,449 0 0	2,11,296 0 4	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	90,572 0 1	.....	.....	93,315 4 3	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	1,11,895 11 11	.....	.....	1,17,980 12 1	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1915	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1915-16	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1916	Remarks
		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	35,782	2,99,154	4,34,676	4,70,458	3,78,664	3,53,434	1,17,024	
1. Hoskote	2,742	3,773	3,204	5,946	3,015	2,170	3,776	
2. Dodballapur	5,317	4,812	4,936	10,253	3,817	4,056	6,197	
3. Nelamangala	6,352	3,319	2,418	8,770	2,601	3,263	5,507	
4. Tyamagondlu	6,928	2,921	2,580	9,508	2,346	2,355	7,151	
5. Kankanhalli	42	2,746	3,301	3,343	2,773	2,292	1,051	
6. Magadi	3,025	3,772	3,034	6,059	3,491	3,528	2,531	
7. Closepet	2,205	2,759	2,733	4,938	3,496	3,459	1,479	
8. Channapatna	13,924	7,941	8,416	22,340	9,093	16,618	5,722	
9. Anekal	352	2,475	3,471	3,823	3,624	3,526	297	
10. Sarjapur	2,487	1,724	1,659	4,146	1,762	1,725	2,421	
11. Devanhalli	4,364	3,016	3,914	8,278	3,302	3,361	4,917	
12. Vadigenhalli	4,655	2,342	2,241	6,896	2,279	1,949	4,947	
Total ...	52,393	41,600	41,907	94,300	41,649	48,302	45,998	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	7,026	21,684	15,760	22,786	19,545	18,440	4,346	
2. Bowringpet	15,345	11,720	13,275	28,620	11,495	16,238	12,382	
3. Chintamani	33,268	9,805	10,637	43,905	10,706	14,411	29,494	
4. Srinivaspur	—172	1,582	1,439	1,267	1,460	1,297	—30	
5. Mulbagal	2,532	4,361	4,346	6,878	5,309	3,443	3,435	
6. Sidlaghatta	1,443	4,606	5,160	6,603	5,404	1,979	4,624	
7. Chikballapur	20,798	10,417	23,925	44,723	9,850	15,420	29,303	
8. Bagepalli	231	580	751	982	541	605	377	
9. Gudibanda	1,420	1,290	1,387	2,807	962	1,099	1,708	
10. Goribidnur	1,519	2,020	5,499	7,018	2,051	1,854	5,164	
11. Malur	2,215	2,278	5,359	7,574	2,432	3,400	4,174	
Total ...	85,625	70,343	87,538	1,73,163	69,855	78,186	94,977	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1915	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1915-16	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1916	Remarks
		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur	40,347	27,503	32,373	72,720	19,951	51,113	21,607	
2. Maddagiri	7,470	4,381	3,940	11,410	3,157	3,135	8,275	
3. Koratagere	1,498	1,045	3,676	5,174	1,370	1,424	3,750	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	4,649	3,717	4,546	9,195	3,016	3,510	5,685	
5. Sira	7,472	4,857	4,848	12,320	4,209	5,799	6,521	
6. Gubbi	4,019	4,968	4,122	8,141	3,557	4,372	3,769	
7. Tiptur	38,025	8,465	16,703	54,728	5,419	31,675	23,053	
8. Turuvekere	2,519	1,778	1,812	4,331	1,480	1,146	3,185	
9. Pavagada	1,177	1,069	1,113	2,290	919	1,012	1,278	
10. Kunigal	5,619	3,901	4,107	9,726	3,211	4,463	5,263	
Total ...	1,12,795	61,684	77,240	1,90,035	46,289	1,07,649	82,386	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	41,253	2,06,268	2,43,389	2,84,642	2,32,463	2,91,472	—6,830	
1. Hunsur	7,683	6,348	5,955	13,638	9,266	4,860	8,778	
2. Chamrajnagar	13,632	5,281	5,703	19,335	5,385	7,724	11,611	
3. Yedatore	3,023	2,518	2,811	5,834	2,357	1,736	4,098	
4. Heggaddevankote ...	669	1,449	984	1,653	1,058	851	802	
5. Gundlupet	6,517	4,771	5,260	11,777	5,477	5,289	6,488	
6. Nanjangud	36,563	24,496	15,410	51,973	31,910	10,518	41,455	
7. T.-Narsipur	2,733	2,320	2,319	5,052	1,982	1,789	3,263	
8. Periyapatna	2,717	2,257	2,751	5,468	2,008	2,220	3,248	
9. Bannur	5,516	2,325	2,616	8,132	3,133	1,347	6,785	
10. Talkad	3,124	988	1,282	4,406	2,112	1,514	2,892	
11. Seringapatam	3,407	9,774	10,345	13,752	9,711	9,084	4,668	
12. Mandya	964	1,720	1,655	2,619	2,046	1,885	734	
13. Krishnarajpete	871	2,233	1,762	2,633	1,773	1,839	794	
14. Malvalli	1,941	5,088	4,366	6,307	4,239	4,499	1,808	
15. Nagamangala	1,949	1,872	1,388	3,337	2,635	2,524	813	
16. Melkote	2,732	1,315	1,632	4,364	1,176	1,558	2,806	
17. French Rocks	6,891	2,875	3,137	10,028	2,768	1,724	8,304	
18. Saligram	4,639	2,430	2,471	7,110	1,596	1,207	5,903	
19. Maddur	2,513	3,129	864	3,377	714	950	2,427	
Total ...	1,08,084	83,189	72,711	1,80,795	91,346	63,118	1,17,677	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1915	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1915-16	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1916	Remarks
		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	9,050	13,359	12,419	21,469	14,575	18,461	3,008	
2. Alur	23,362	4,399	5,028	28,390	3,273	4,202	24,188	
3. Saklespur	4,966	5,131	1,682	6,648	3,886	3,822	2,826	
4. Belur	3,096	3,327	3,505	6,601	3,999	2,818	3,783	
5. Arsikere	17,057	7,237	6,492	23,549	4,541	4,192	19,357	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	2,527	3,152	3,420	5,947	2,717	2,093	3,854	
7. Arkalgud	7,380	3,606	4,347	11,727	3,072	3,461	8,266	
8. Hole-Narsipur	8,286	5,615	7,903	16,189	5,949	4,122	12,067	
Total ...	75,724	45,826	44,796	1,20,520	42,011	43,171	77,349	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	26,874	45,041	42,467	69,341	37,908	42,597	26,744	
2. Kumsi	1,037	1,282	2,403	3,440	1,306	1,473	1,967	
3. Channagiri	2,922	3,282	3,740	6,662	2,939	2,907	3,755	
4. Honnali	4,203	2,570	2,515	6,718	2,635	3,958	2,760	
5. Nyamti	2,936	2,865	2,605	5,541	3,671	2,854	2,687	
6. Shikarpur	9,570	6,320	4,923	14,493	3,676	4,098	10,395	
7. Sorab	204	1,493	1,990	2,194	1,310	1,184	1,010	
8. Sagar	12,183	5,990	6,040	18,223	5,330	5,134	13,089	
9. Kallurkatte	1,531	1,300	1,769	3,300	1,231	1,136	2,164	
10. Tirthahalli	14,617	6,092	6,138	20,755	3,990	4,098	16,657	
Total ...	76,077	76,235	74,590	1,50,637	63,996	69,439	81,228	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1915	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1915-16	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1916
		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chikmagalur	53,803	37,983	34,775	88,578	25,874	27,850	60,728
2. Tarikere	40,670	12,239	15,412	56,082	9,033	21,242	34,840
3. Birur	10,758	8,652	7,130	17,888	5,872	2,128	15,760
4. Kadur	7,825	4,638	6,586	14,411	3,108	3,695	10,716
5. Narasimharajapura ...	1,944	1,830	4,045	5,989	1,888	1,277	4,712
6. Mudgere	8,458	2,361	2,245	10,703	2,231	2,970	7,733
7. Koppa	8,222	1,773	2,488	10,710	1,301	1,502	9,208
Total ...	1,31,680	69,476	72,681	2,04,361	49,307	60,664	1,43,697
Sringeri	1,000	5,683	6,263	7,263	6,902	5,508	1,755

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	7,076	11,803	10,225	17,301	15,316	9,002	8,299
2. Davangere	1,05,524	76,976	50,273	1,55,797	1,28,300	1,58,282	—2,485
3. Harihar	5,154	9,233	8,596	13,750	12,877	8,870	4,880
4. Holalkere	3,533	3,132	4,614	8,147	3,556	3,212	4,935
5. Hosdurga	3,284	3,284	3,206	6,490	2,080	2,609	3,881
6. Hiriyur	3,140	3,543	3,837	6,977	2,376	2,605	4,372
7. Challakere	7,056	6,730	7,167	14,223	5,887	8,223	6,000
8. Molakalmuru	1,078	2,133	2,033	3,111	2,606	2,365	746
9. Jagalur	7,978	3,624	4,283	12,261	2,848	2,989	9,272
Total ...	1,43,823	1,20,458	94,234	2,38,057	1,75,846	1,98,157	39,900
Grand Total ...	8,64,236	10,79,916	12,50,025	21,14,261	11,98,028	13,19,100	7,95,161

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1915-16.

State	July 1915	August 1915	September 1915	October 1915	November 1915	December 1915	January 1916	February 1916	March 1916	April 1916	May 1916	June 1916	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	7·15	2·96	6·88	4·08	3·35	0·41	...	...	...	0·88	5·65	7·25	38·61	46·88	40·96	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1915-16.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1915		During June 1916		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	6	8	7	...	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	4	5	12	
3. Do (common)	6	8	6	12	
4. Javar	14	0	15	0	
5. Marua or Ragi	14	4	16	0	
6. Gram	6	12	7	12	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1915-16.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37. Cauvery Reservoir and allied Works—							
Works	24,07,347	.....	24,07,347	.....	.....	.....	24,07,347
Establishment	2,54,433	.....	2,54,433	.....	.....	.....	2,54,443
Tools and Plant ...	43,237	.....	43,237	.....	.....	.....	43,237
Suspense	—7,662	.....	—7,662	.....	.....	.....	—7,662
Total ...	26,97,355	.....	26,97,355	.....	.....	.....	26,97,355
31. Irrigation Major—							
Works	2,68,929	16,290	2,85,219	.....	.....	.....	2,85,219
Establishment	.....	.....	88,643	.....	.....	.....	88,643
Tools and Plant	... ..	.....	805	.....	.....	.. . .	805
Suspense	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	225
Total ...	.....	.....	3,74,892	.....	.....	.....	3,74,892
32. Irrigation Minor—							
Works	21,157	84,783	1,05,940	.....	1,77,870	1,77,870	2,83,810
Establishment	.....	.....	1,08,514	.....	30,999	30,999	1,39,513
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	678	.....	886	886	1,564
Suspense	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	224
Total ...	.....	.. ...	2,15,356	.....	.....	2,09,755	4,25,111
33. Civil Works—							
Works: Civil Buildings	6,03,967	99.443	7,03,410	55,333	428	55,761	7,59,171
Works: Communication ...	69,003	5,71,983	6,40,986	94,759	3,25,409	4,20,168	10,61,154
Works: Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,64,180	1,37,224	4,01,404	—539	—142	—681	4,00,723
Establishment	.....	.....	4,03,721	.....	.....	78,219	4,81,940
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	32,768	.....	.....	2,235	35,003
Suspense	.....	.....	60,719	.....	.....	.....	60,719
Total ...	.....	.....	22,43,008	.....	.....	5,55,702	27,98,710
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	33,890	14,138	48,028	.....	.....	.....	48,028
Establishment	.....	.....	11,698	.....	.....	.....	11,698
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	34
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	59,760	.....	.....	.....	59,760
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	55,90,371	.....	.....	7,65,457	63,55,828
CONTRIBUTION.							
Irrigation Major—							
Works	1,022	.....	1,022	.....	.....	.....	1,022
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ...	.....	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,022	.....	1,022	.. ...	.....	.....	1,022

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1915-16.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Minor—							
Works	3,125	36,953	40,078	.....	654	654	40,732
Establishment ...	.....	.....	—23	.....	.....	.....	—23
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	—2	.....	.....	.....	—2
Total ...	.....	.....	40,053	.....	654	654	40,707
Civil Works—							
Works — Civil Buildings ...	24,275	7,875	32,150	...	.....	.....	32,150
Works — Communications ...	2,433	.....	2,433	.....	.....	.....	2,433
Works — Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,83,446	21,836	2,05,282	.....	.....	.....	2,05,282
Establishment ...	.....	.....	9,913	.....	.....	.....	9,913
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	330
Total ...	.....	.....	2,50,108	.....	.....	.....	2,50,108
Military Works—							
Works	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Contributions ..	.....	.....	2,91,183	.....	654	654	2,91,837
Total, Public Works Department	.....	.....	58,81,554	.....	.....	7,66,111	66,47,665
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
34 A. Bangalore Electric Tramways	—211	.....	—211	.....	.....	.....	—211
36. Capital Expenses	3,96,221	.....	3,96,221				3,96,221
35. Revenue Expenses including Depreciation Fund ...	.....	8,96,753	8,96,753	.....	.....	.....	8,96,753
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	12,92,763	.....	.....	.....	12,92,763
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	1,24,333	.....	1,24,333	.....	.....	.....	1,24,333
Establishment ..	1,947	.....	1,947	.....	.....	.....	1,947
Tools and Plant ...	42	.....	42	.....	.....	....	42
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	1,26,322	.....	.....	.....	1,26 322
Total, Electrical Department ...	.....	.....	14,19,085	.....	.....	.....	14,19,085
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	73,00,639	.....	.....	7,66,111	80,66,750

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1915-16.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1915-16	184,108	257,700	7,176	47,770	155,588	288,848	341,448	3,436	12,481	4	111,067	36,018	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken in January 1916.
Kolar		200,362	190,632	15,099	60,426	132,086	601,961	292,175	2,472	11,732	1	97,915	31,995	
Tumkur		221,408	191,429	17,358	51,550	154,280	708,973	343,869	2,594	8,453	...	115,957	28,114	
Mysore		339,115	399,761	10,584	76,449	231,792	745,966	429,041	3,233	8,610	60	209,193	63,537	
Hassan		222,016	217,570	8,514	57,535	148,903	285,963	126,935	2,535	2,236	...	110,442	16,466	
Shimoga		196,008	135,244	24,051	67,852	184,875	33,017	62,247	1,273	890	...	87,297	34,888	
Kadur		136,797	106,478	10,414	39,557	99,830	68,043	48,559	979	1,981	2	60,095	14,380	
Chitaldrug		183,425	111,937	14,479	85,103	129,640	348,376	191,214	2,485	5,516	2	81,916	28,005	
Total ...		1,683,239	1,610,751	107,675	486,242	12,36,994	3,081,147	1,835,488	19,007	51,899	69	873,882	253,403	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1914-15 and 1915-16.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1914-15	749	25,18,336	111	55,750	255	1,72,930	3,163	27,41,105	4,278	54,88,121	
	1915-16	740	25,25,167	110	60,626	258	1,92,010	3,126	27,70,182	4,234	55,47,555	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1915-16.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1914-15	Collection during the current year 1915-16	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,01,08,057	72,26,539	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed 2. Fluctuating ...	16,03,131	1,06,41,321	1,22,44,452	92,96,576	96,72,023	44,594	15,63,086
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)				4,73,704 4,11,989	5,07,414 4,57,335		
Total ...	16,03,131	1,06,41,321	1,22,44,452	1,01,82,269	1,06,36,772	44,594	15,63,086
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	19,93,669	19,93,669	18,80,975	19,93,669	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	7,448	7,448	3,442	7,448	...	...
Total ...	...	20,01,117	20,01,117	18,84,417	20,01,117	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber	6,21,708	31,80,091	38,01,799	14,56,492	9,42,707	3,911	5,23,302
2. Sandalwood ...				3,14,819	17,82,259		
3. Miscellaneous ..				4,95,929	5,49,620		
Total ...	6,21,708	31,80,091	38,01,799	22,67,240	32,74,586	3,911	5,23,302
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	1,014	58,777	59,791	58,143	58,410	...	1,381
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	1,32,243	53,24,544	54,56,787	52,85,234	53,12,011	2,143	1,42,633
3. Ganja license fees ...	2,641	82,684	85,325	83,479	81,924	3,401	...
4. Duty on sale of ganja	...	1,13,377	1,13,377	91,503	1,13,377	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	10,104	1,64,621	1,74,725	15,663	1,64,963	29	9,733
Total ...	1,46,002	57,44,003	58,90,005	55,34,027	57,30,685	2,172	1,57,148
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	6,35,280	6,35,280	5,95,111	6,35,280	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	8,102	8,102	8,928	8,102	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	4,72,432	4,72,432	4,56,316	4,72,432	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	29,744	29,744	22,981	29,744	...	...
Total ...	...	11,45,558	11,45,558	10,83,336	11,45,558	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1914-15	Collection during the current year 1915-16	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property...	.....	4,015	4,015	4,033	4,015	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property.							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines ...	.....	55,609	55,609	53,154	55,609	.....	.....
4. Other items ...	.....	7,719	7,719	5,856	7,719	.....	
Total ...	.....	67,343	67,343	63,043	67,343	.....	.....
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	.....	28,899	28,899	29,854	28,899	.....	.....
2. Tolls	.....	31,526	31,526	26,343	31,526	.....	.....
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	1,08,371	2,76,920	3,85,291	2,59,943	2,68,128	.....	1,17,163
4. Customs on supari...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,291	4,245	5,536	2,329	4,197	.....	1,339
6. Stationery and Press receipts ...	.....	18,856	18,856	14,571	18,856	.....	.....
7. Police receipts ...	.....	32,602	32,602	24,077	32,602	.....	.....
8. Educational receipts	.....	2,50,260	2,50,260	2,21,387	2,50,260	.....	.....
9. Medical receipts ...	.....	1,33,564	1,33,564	1,18,623	1,33,564	.....	.....
10. Registration receipts...	.....	2,09,875	2,09,875	2,02,937	2,09,875	.....	.....
11. Army receipts ...	.....	80,169	80,169	69,440	80,169	.....	.....
12. Other departmental receipts ...	.....	76,005	76,005	76,867	76,005	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous receipts	.....	4,826	4,826	2,909	4,826	.....	.....
Total ...	1,09,662	11,47,747	12,57,409	10,49,280	11,38,907	.....	1,18,502
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Surplus Revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract ...	4,20,000	8,00,000	12,20,000	9,22,940	1,10,041	.....	11,09,959
2. Interest on Investment							
3. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	.....	9,06,072	9,06,072	14,16,180	9,06,072	.....	.....
(*b*) On loans ...	.....	1,06,552	1,06,552	1,05,706	1,06,552	.....	.....
(*c*) On khists ...	.....	39,562	39,562	30,528	39,562	.....	.....
4. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore and Bangalore Cities	.....	2,05,490	2,05,490	2,56,148	2,05,490	.....	.....
5. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works ...	.....	70,334	70,334	64,596	70,334	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1914-15	Collection during the current year 1915-16	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
6. Miscellaneous receipts—							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,56,473	1,56,473	1,75,092	1,56,473	...	...
7. Agricultural receipts	..	6,455	6,455	3,190	6,455	.	...
Total ...	4,20,000	22,90,938	27,10,938	29,74,380	16,00,979	...	11,09,959
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	9,09,832	9,09,832	7,24,030	9,09,832	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	14,85,262	14,85,262	10,38,460	14,85,262	...	...
Total ...	...	23,95,094	23,95,094	17,62,490	23,95,094	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	29,00,503	2,86,13,212	3,15,13,715	2,68,00,482	2,79,91,041	50,677	34,,71,997
H. Debt Heads—							
Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	3,47,017	3,47,017	3,30,805	3,47,017	...	.
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	27,79,270	27,79,270	15,32,618	27,79,270	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	7,11,976	7,11,976	6,01,806	7,11,976	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	78,50,943	78,50,943	67,40,727	78,50,943	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	16,98,533	16,98,533	19,08,700	16,98,533	...	...
4. Loans recovered ...	...	8,30,608	8,30,608	3,88,196	8,30,608	...	..
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	11,910	11,910	42,196	11,910	...	..
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	—2,59,199	—2,59,199	1,83,079	—2,59,199	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,39,71,058	1,39,71,058	1,17,28,127	1,39,71,058	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	29,00,503	4,25,84,270	4,54,84,773	3,85,28,609	4,19,62,099	50,677	34,71,997
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,86,36,666	4,91,88,638	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1914-15	Current year 1915-16	Previous year 1914-15	Current year 1915-16	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,65,000	3,05,000	2,66,068	3,42,423	
2. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	15,711	.....	
Total ...	2,65,000	3,05,000	2,81,779	3,42,423	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	8,15,000	8,05,000	7,40,121	8,33,951	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	14,000	14,000	12,321	2,601	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ...	23,500	27,800	27,671	29,241	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	8,52,500	8,46,800	7,80,113	8,65,793	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	9,27,105	8,38,200	8,52,664	7,88,423	
3. Account Department	1,35,000	1,36,800	1,35,868	1,25,831	
4. District Administration and land revenue ...	10,11,900	10,17,100	9,62,983	9,79,419	
5. Excise	3,50,000	3,59,000	3,49,011	3,36,826	
6. Forests	8,47,000	8,84,000	11,78,832	9,20,287	
7. Police	11,20,300	11,72,400	11,52,042	11,33,438	
8. Jail Department	1,53,000	1,52,000	1,29,675	1,23,523	
9. Law and Justice charges	9,09,000	9,26,600	8,80,951	9,03,347	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,10,000	2,93,000	2,53,447	2,83,897	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,52,100	1,48,900	1,19,710	1,24,064	
13. Army	15,70,000	16,69,000	63,74,029	13,10,604	
14. Scientific and other minor departments	5,62,600	4,45,200	4,56,871	4,08,048	
15. Miscellaneous	.....	3,52,800	.....	2,73,281	
Total ...	99,48,005	1,03,95,000	1,48,46,083	97,10,988	
D. Public Instruction	18,16,100	20,27,000	15,18,415	17,50,868	
E. Medical charges	9,94,895	9,36,200	8,56,810	8,05,988	
F. Religious charges	3,57,000	3,59,000	3,61,193	3,59,387	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1914-15	Current year 1915-16	Previous year 1914-15	Current year 1915-16	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	49,58,000	37,35,000	46,46,214	15,83,301	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	6,54,000	4,31,000	10,70,701	3,96,221	
(*c*) Bangalore Electric Tramways...	6,00,000	6,00,000	15,677	—211	
Total ...	62,12,000	47,66,000	57,32,592	19,79,311	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	55,27,000	39,10,000	44,64,233	39,24,592	
2. Repairs	10,91,000	9,50,000	8,84,073	9,09,723	
3. Establishment	5,98,500	7,32,800	5,26,919	6,00,878	
4. Tools and Plant	38,500	29,200	59,503	34,251	
5. Suspense account	... ..	.....	15,687	61,167	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	—30,000	.....	.....	
Total ...	72,55,000	55,92,000	59,50,415	55,30,611	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	9,500	7,200	9,510	8,609	
J. Pensions	12,40,000	12,60,000	11,89,549	12,00,143	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	4,64,000	8,37,000	4,44,502	5,26,534	
2. Registration charges	90,000	92,000	90,572	92,117	
3. Agricultural charges	2,13,000	2,31,000	1,20,386	1,42,297	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,390	3,33,333	
5. Miscellaneous	7,56,000	9,04,000	7,39,647	6,65,039	
Total ...	18,56,000	23,97,000	17,28,497	17,59,320	
Total Services ...	3,43,06,000	3,23,92,000	3,67,54,956	2,78,13,440	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	13,18,273	3,69,757	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	—68,57,758	3,23,605	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	15,23,083	27,61,240	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	6,03,590	7,07,106	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	56,50,546	67,14,905	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	19,74,571	19,81,783	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	4,03,021	2,98,819	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	39,845	12,269	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.. ...	46,55,171	1,31,69,484	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	4,14,10,127	4,09,82,924	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	72,26,539	82,05,714	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,86,36,666	4,91,88,638	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1915.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
*136 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,538,342	11,036	5,915	2,378	1,746	803	.....	194	4,52,365	9,033·65	479·41	9,513·06	

* Exclusive of 7 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 8 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1915.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	115,866	114,253	.....	1,613	106,482	88,580	.....	17,902	20·30	20·03	18·66	15·53	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1915-16.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16		Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16	Past year 1914-15	Present year 1915-16	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	732	720	411	650	1,47,514	...	...	28,737	...	1,76,251
1	1	Do for women	7	4	7	6	8,977	...	...	...	26	9,003
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	191	204	147	160	20,952	605	...	...	75	21,632
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	6	6	1	6	5,417	..	...	...	...	5,417
8	8	Total ...	936	934	566	822	1,82,860	605	...	28,737	101	2,12,303
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	5,046	5,371	4,034	4,290	86,089	...	...	80,974	23,200	1,90,263
3	5	Do Vernacular, for boys	141	168	108	140	13,091	8,185	...	...	...	21,276
161	173	Middle Schools, English, for boys	23,860	24,669	17,201	18,931	1,12,826	13,337	3,834	1,11,122	38,068	2,79,187
79	80	Do Vernacular, for boys	8,170	8,658	5,801	6,036	58,813	...	14,234	2,504	4,384	79,935
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	44	43	40	40	11,265	...	...	261	3,741	15,267
1	3	Do Vernacular, for girls	5	30	4	19	4,729	...	...	...	...	4,729
7	10	Middle Schools, English, for girls	844	1,357	633	1,056	31,227	...	...	3,929	21,009	56,165
76	85	Do Vernacular, for girls	8,745	9,381	5,665	5,311	77,803	...	1,707	4	21,683	1,01,197
343	372	.. Total ...	46,855	49,677	33,486	35,823	3,95,843	21,522	19,775	1,98,794	1,12,085	7,48,019
		Primary Schools.										
3,456	4,512	Primary Schools, for boys	1,22,993	1,41,186	90,332	1,00,914	1,75,246	3,42,575	5,062	1,589	13,307	5,37,779
383	418	Do for girls	16,126	16,972	10,620	11,373	42,260	40,699	3,352	77	13,647	1,00,035
4,839	4,930	Total ...	1,39,119	1,58,158	1,00,952	1,12,287	2,17,506	3,83,274	8,414	1,666	26,954	6,37,814
		School Education (Special).										
4	6	Training Schools for Masters	258	368	245	330	32,583	31,010	...	...	2	63,595
2	2	Do do Mistresses	42	33	28	32	3,962	100	...	...	1,391	5,453
2	1	Kindergarten Schools (including Manual Instruction) ...	35	40	16	39	6,469	...	...	12	...	6,481
24	25	Industrial Schools for men	1,252	1,417	945	1,074	42,674	...	...	223	51,111	94,008
3	4	Do do for women	104	137	100	125	1,020	...	...	...	2,801	3,821
4	4	Commercial Schools	361	355	255	341	6,359	...	...	3,898	55	10,312
43	48	Sanskrit Schools	1,939	2,078	1,625	1,682	13,999	...	270	22	3,860	18,151
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf Mutes	44	56	30	38	1,320	...	495	...	2,470	4,285
1	1	Engineering School (Civil)	78	78	86	68	7,509	...	...	1,847	...	9,356
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	120	130	115	124	20,721	...	...	829	6	21,556
2	2	Agricultural Schools	29	27	38	28	9,066	...	...	...	320	9,386
...	30	Practical Instruction classes	...	909	...	542	832	...	...	...	...	832
88	126	Total ...	4,262	5,628	3,483	4,423	1,46,514	31,110	765	6,831	62,016	2,47,236
4,278	5,436	Total of all Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	1,91,172	2,14,397	1,38,487	153,355	9,42,723	4,36,511	28,954	2,36,028	2,01,156	18,45,372
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
5	1	Advanced	51	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,854	1,821	Elementary	26,774	24,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,859	1,822	Total, Private Institutions ...	26,825	24,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	..	...	...	5,80,375	89,668	300	1,02,273	1,67,340	9,39,956
6,137	7,258	Grand Total ...	2,17,997	2,39,112	1,38,487	1,53,355	15,23,098	5,26,179	29,254	3,38,301	3,68,416	27,85,328

W. D. 642—GPB—650—11-12-16.